FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 012 *17 January 1986*

ALBANIA

U.S. 'Savage Anti 'Libyan Campaign' Viewed B 1
ZERI I POPULLIT Denounces U.S. 'Brutal acT' B 4
[9 Jan]

BULGARIA

Commentator Assesses Evren Persian Gulf Tour C 1
[Gabrovski in OTECHESTVEN FRONT 15 Jan]
Planning Chairman Iliev Returns From Hanoi C 2
Trade Minister Khristov in Moscow for Talks C 2
[cross-reference]

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

U.S. Seeks To Reduce Impact of Gorbachev Offer D 1
[Solecky]
New Soviet Arms Proposals 'Forward-Looking' D 1
[Tomasek]
RUDE PRAVO Previews Draft Party Statutes D 2
[13 Jan]
Lenart on Slovakia's Economic, Political Health D 4
Nobel Winner Jaroslav Seifert Obituary Published D 8
[RUDE PRAVO 11 Jan]

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Gorbachev Proposals Extend Geneva, Helsinki Aims E 1
[Reisz]
Tisch Cites Hopes Raised by Gorbachev Proposals E 2
Bonn Sees 'No New Developments' on Honecker Visit [Mainz] E 2
Polish Foreign Minister Arrives in Berlin E 2
Cooperation Talks with Fischer E 2

HUNGARY

Kadar Examines Domestic Issues at Workers Rally F 1
Agriculture TU Secretary on 'Serious Problems' F 5
Under-Utilization of Machinery Criticized F 6
[Domany]
Antonov, Delegation Leave Budapest 15 Jan F 6
PLO's Faruq Qaddumi Departs After 2-Day Visit F 6

POLAND

Orzechowski Outlines Foreign Policy Directions G 1
Jarulzelski, Messner Greet PRK on National Day G 1
[TRYBUNA LUDU 8 Jan]
Czechowicz Analyzes Trip to Israeli CP Congress G 2

Police Disrupt Dissidents' Press Conference G 3
Two Arrested [DPA] G 3
Released, Meet Press [AFP] G 4
Urban Reports on Prices, Dissident Actions G 4
Notes Borusewicz Arrest G 4
'Jan Rem' Cited on Opposition's 'Wishful Thinking' G 5
Antimonopoly Legislation Filed With Sejm G 5
PZPR Politburo Reviews Plenary Session G 6
Slupsk First Secretary Resigns, Replaced G 6
Party Government Personnel Changes Announced G 7
In Gorzow Voivodship G 7
New Elbag Party Chief G 7

ROMANIA

Marchuk Highlights Soviet Cooperation Prospects H 1
[SCINTEIA 12 Jan]
Reportage on Visit by PLO's Faruq Qaddumi H 3
Received by Vaduva, Stoian H 3
Attends PLO Reception H 4
LATE REPORT: 'Fresh Hopes' From Gorbachev Offer H 4
[SCINTEIA 17 Jan]
Briefs: Andrei Receives Indonesian Envoy; Andrei Receives Hungarian Envoy; Norwegian Ambassador Departs H 6

YUGOSLAVIA

Gorbachev Plan 'Good Signpost' to Disarmament I 1
[Sundic]
Greek Prime Minister Papandreou Visits I 2
Arrives in Belgrade I 2
Talks With Planinc I 2
Meets Vlajkovic, Zarkovic I 3
Foreign Ministers Meet I 4
Departs for Athens I 4
Joint Communique I 5
Mikulic Endorsed for Executive Council President I 8
SAWPY Support Federal Conference I 8
Serbian SAWP Endorsement I 8
Reportage, Comment on Dizdarevic Visit to Moscow I 8
[cross-reference]

U.S. 'SAVAGE ANTI-LIBYAN CAMPAIGN' VIEWED

AU160949 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 16 Jan 86

["Threat Towards Libya, Fresh Testimony to the American Aggressive Policy -- Article of the Newspaper 'ZERI I POPULLIT'" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, January 16 (ATA) -- It is for several days now that the attention of the international public opinion has been centered on the Mediterranean where a new hotbed of tension has been created that may be turned into a dangerous conflict. Using as a pretext the tragic events that occurred in the airports of Rome and Vienna, where unknown persons perpetrated grave terrorist acts against the innocent passengers who were minding their own work, the United States of America have launched a savage anti-Libyan campaign and have made numerous preparations for a direct military aggression against this country.

The USA Seek To Invent a Pretext for Aggression Against Libya

Although so far no convincing fact has been found to discover to whom belong the authors of these life attempts in spite of the fact, that Libya has declared that it has no connection with these acts the USA seeks to invent one of the most brutal and most banal casus belli.

What strikes one's eyes more and what makes deeply indignant the entire progressive public opinion, is the political and ideological concept through which U.S. imperialism wants to justify its aggression against Libya and the other countries that do not subdue to it. In the USA it is being nursed and applied the theory on the "globalism" of the American interests, which, according to them, are extended in all the globe, in all the seas and continents, in space and elsewhere. It claims to grant to itself the right to consider as violation of the American interests every act and stand of the sovereign states in the field of international relations that does not comply with Washington's dictate and the control it wants to establish on the others. The other superpower, Soviet social imperialism does not lag behind it. In rivalry and contending with U.S. imperialism, it strives also to extend its empire and expand its zones of influence wherever it can.

The United States of America Wants To Punish Libya Because It Has Not Been Submitted to the U.S. Dictate

The violation of the sovereign rights of the peoples, the trampling under foot of the norms of international law, the contempt for the public opinion, the unscrupulous aggressiveness and brutality, constitute the fundamental characteristics of the American foreign policy and behaviours on the world affairs.

The aggressive acts toward Libya are a new case of the implementation in practice of this policy. And they hide these acts with the alleged need of the struggle against terrorism. In fact the United States of America wants to punish Libya because it has not been submitted to the U.S. dictate. It does not like the fact that Libya openly and resolutely opposes the American-Israeli barbarous aggression towards the Arab peoples, that it defends the rights that have been denied to the Palestinian people, that it preserves and defends its national sovereignty.

The Terrorist Acts Are Instigated by Imperialism and Reaction That Use Them To Discredit and Deal Blows to the Just Struggles of the Peoples

The clamour raised now in the USA on terrorism is as great as ugly speculation.

No one may justify the different terrorist acts that have been perpetrated at present in the whole capitalist and revisionist world and which are a product of the oppressive and exploiting regimes, of the grave political and social conditions under which they have put their nationals. Likewise, no one may approve the different terrorist acts that separate Palestinian individuals have perpetrated in different countries. This harms and compromises in the first place the just struggle of the Palestinian people and of all the other Arab peoples. The terrorist acts, despite the labels applied to them and to what problem they refer, are not revolutionary and liberation acts. On the contrary they harm too much the genuine revolutionary and liberation struggle and are instigated by imperialism and reaction that use them to discredit and deal blows to the just struggles of the peoples.

Nowhere as in America the Philosophy of Crime Has Replaced the State Political Philosophy

The road of blind and desperate terrorism is an erroneous, dangerous road, that the genuine revolutionaries have refuted and have condemend resolutely. But the world cannot close its eyes in the fact of American terrorism perpetrated against the Arab peoples, and far and wide the world, the Israeli genocide towards the Palestinians.

Is there a greater and more dreadful terrorism than the one the Israelis have been assailing for several years against the Palestinian people with the direct American support? Who has numbered how many children, women, aged people, innocent Palestinians have been killed because of the so-called Israeli revenge?

How can the bombardment in Tunisia by the Israeli jets launched from American airplane carriers, where the innocent citizens of a sovereign country remained killed be called? Aren't all those bandits and gangsters the USA gathered and pitched into open struggle against the freedom loving Nicaraguan people terrorists and more than terrorists?

The list of the terrorist crimes perpetrated by the USA is endless. No state has set up such a monstrous organism of crime such as CIA, no state practices to such an extent as America the ordinary crime in the foreign countries for its imperialist aims. Nowhere as in America the philosophy of crime has replaced the state political philosophy.

All the Arab Peoples and Those of Moslem Countries Joined the People of Libya at These Grave Moments

The progressive and sovereign peoples have neither reconciled nor can they reconcile with the policy of dictate, subjugation and aggression the United States of America wants to impose on the world. The indignation aroused by the new American threats and blackmails against Libya, their non approval even by the ally countries, the revolt of the international public opinion against the unprecedented arrogance and cynicism of the Washington leaders towards a sovereign country, testify to this great isolation the USA has wrapped itself in with its aggressive behaviours and aims.

All the Arab peoples and those of the Moslem countries joined the people of Libya at these grave moments, when their freedom, independence are directly threatened by the military aggression of the United States. Undoubtedly their support and solidarity constitutes a great restraining force to the dangerous plans of American imperialism. At the same time this stand is a fresh testimony to the strength of the Arab unity and to its indispensability to defend the rights of the Arab peoples from the American-Israeli threats and for the correct solution of the Palestinian problem.

The United States should have pondered and reflected over that great anti-American reaction that their aggressive acts against Libya are awakening in the world. But it is not the political wisdom and the logic of reality that guide the foreign policy of Washington. The meglomania of a superpower and the policy of world domination pursued by Reagan and company may lead to any adventure.

The fact that in front of Libya has been concentrated a large American fleet and some squadrons of jets have been sent from America to reinforce it. The American officials continue to speak that apart from the economic sanctions announced against Libya, direct military actions too, will be undertaken against it. They even declare openly which are the targets to be aimed at.

The Economic and Military Potential of American Imperialism and the Soviet One May Be Great but Greater and More Powerful Is the Desire of the Peoples to Live Free, Independent and Sovereign in Their Countries.

It is clear that this situation does not threaten Libya alone. It is fraught with numerous dangers to all the countries of the Mediterranean. The different complications that may be created as a result of the irresponsible acts of American imperialism put at stake the lofty interests of the other countries as well, besides Libya.

Therefore, on behalf of these interests which are common for all the countries of this basin, where the most ancient civilization in the world is born, all must demand and oppose the aggressive plans of the United States. Neither U.S. imperialism nor Soviet social imperialism should be allowed to grant themselves the right to trample under foot the legitimate rights of the sovereign peoples as they want and whenever they want. The economic and military potential of American imperialism and the Soviet one may be great but greater and more powerful is the desire of the peoples to live free, independent and sovereign in their countries. In the face of their determination to defend this incontestible right, in the face of their will to unite on behalf of this right, the plans of aggression and imperialist dictate are powerless.

The Albanian people, just as our foreign minister put in the statement at the meeting of the People's Assembly, joins the fraternal Arab peoples and all the progressive and peace loving peoples in the world who want that an end put to the threats against Libya and to eliminate the dangerous situation created in the Mediterranean by U.S. imperialism with its aggressive acts.

ZERI I POPULLIT DENOUNCES U.S. 'BRUTAL ACT'

AU152157 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 9 Jan 86 p 4

[Unattributed article: "A Brutal Act by American Imperialism Against Libya"]

[Excerpts] At a press conference yesterday in Washington, President Reagan announced the imposition of a savage economic and political blockade against Libya. According to Reagan, the United States will completely sever its economic and trade relations with Libya and will do its utmost to ensure that Libya's trade and economic activity with other countries is boycotted.

The United States is thus seeking to have other countries join in this arrogant act, which is against the known norms of international law. Reagan called on the allied countries in Europe and other areas to support and to join in the American political and economic blockade against Libya, and he even issued threats. White House spokesman Larry Speakes stated that "The U.S. Administration will increase its pressure on the allies of the United States in Western Europe to induce them to join in the economic isolation of Libya."

This bandit-like act of imposing an economic and political blockade and the open threats of military intervention have raised tension in the Mediterranean and the Middle East to a higher and dangerous level. This new brutal act by American imperialism has aroused immediate indignation and opposition from public opinion in numerous countries throughout the world, and particularly in Arab countries, which have condemned it as a severe violation of the sovereign rights of the Libyan people and of all freedom-loving peoples.

The meeting of the foreign ministers of the Islamic Conference Organization held in the city of Fes, in Morocco, denounced on 8 January the U.S. blockade against Libya and expressed its full support for the Libyan people. At a special session held in Tunis recently, the ministerial council of the Arab League, too, denounced Washington's threats of military aggression against Libya. The council confirmed its previous decisions concerning the support and assistance of all Arab countries for Libya as a response to the inimical American measures. The Arab League Council also reiterated its support for the PLO, which it considers to be the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

Agencies report that a number of countries that are allied with the United States, and other countries, too, have refused to join in the American measures and acts against Libya. Hans Dietrich Genscher, foreign minister of the FRG, declared yesterday in Paris that West Germany opposes the American economic sanctions. Karolos Papoulias, the Greek Foreign minister, stated that "Greece is very concerned about the growing tension in the Mediterranean. Tension in a sensitive area like the Mediterranean could lead to unforeseen developments and possibly even to a more general conflict." He pointed out that the Greek Government "believes that any kind of military action would constitute a flagrant violation of international law and order." According to KYODO, a spokesman of the Japanese Foreign Ministry declared that Japan would not join in the American sanctions against Libya. Other countries in Western Europe, Asia, Africa, and so forth, have also declared their opposition one way or another.

COMMENTATOR ASSESSES EVREN'S PERSIAN GULF TOUR

AU161748 Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 15 Jan 86 p 2

[Article by Lyubomir Gabrovski from Ankara: "The Intoxicating Smell of Petrodollars -- or, President Evren's Tour of the Persian Gulf Countries"]

[Text] The recent visit paid by President Kenan Evren of Turkey to the United Arab Emirates and to Pakistan, as well as his meeting with King Husayn of Jordan in the resort of Aqaba on the Red Sea, was only an episode in a series of contacts within the framework of Turkey's policy aimed at consolidating its relations with the Arab and Islamic world.

The intensification of Turkey's relations with the Arab and Islamic countries is by no means surprising, for "diversifying Turkish foreign policy," in addition to preserving its Western orientation, became the chief characteristic of this policy even before Ozal's appointment to the post of prime minister. Ankara consolidated its trade relations with the Arab world and even tried to overcome its complex of being a former empire which now has to deal with its Arab vassals of the past. Thus, for example, in 1984, only 37 percent of Turkish exports went to the EC member-countries, while more than 50 percent were exported to the Middle East.

The talks held in Abu Dhabi ended in an agreement to expand economic relations and to increase the exchange of goods. Ankara's idea of establishing a firm for joint investments with a capital of $100 million did not encounter the necessary understanding from the other side. The United Arab Emirates, however, accepted the Turkish proposal on joint oil prospecting in Turkey as well as on limited capital investments in the construction of throughways and various agricultural projects.

The attention of political observers in the Turkish capital was attracted by talks concerning military cooperation. As the Turkish daily TERCUMAN reported, the Arab Emirates asked Turkey to train their Navy and Air Force officers, as well as to sell them weapons and ammunition. This was confirmed by the LOS ANGELES TIMES report that Turkey is among the countries which have the most important share in selling weapons to the Middle East and Persian Gulf countries. Reportedly, arms and ammunition worth $33 billion were marketed in that area in 1984. At least $26 billion worth of capital investments for the production of arms are divided between 17 Arab states.

Results of the aforementioned visits in the political sphere are less spectacular. The Arab states, which do not wish any visible American presence in their area, are afraid that Turkey's political commitment may transform them into a target of American imperialism in that part of the world.

As should have been expected, Kenan Evren's visit to Pakistan resulted in the political "unanimity" which the Arab partners refused to accord him. The fact that both Evren and General Mohammad Ziaul Haq reached full "unanimity of views on relations between the two countries, as well as on regional and international issues" is by no means suprising if we consider the fact that both regimes are overly closely linked to Washington.

There is another disturbing fact in this respect. As we know, a highly placed Pakistani diplomat declared in this interview with an AP correspondent: "The question of Afghanistan was the main issue in the talks between Evren, Ziaul Haq, and Pakistani Prime Minister Mohammad Junejo. Considering the "full unamity of views" which was pointed out as the chief characteristic trait of the 3-day talks, the obvious question arises: Does not Turkey intend, either openly or secretly, to become involved more actively in the undeclared war of the counterrevolutionary forces against the people of the People's Democratic Republic of Afghanistan? This question is by no means rhetorical, taking into account the fact that Turkey recently rendered "humanitarian assistance" to the refugee camps in Pakistan.

The Turkish President's tour ended with a very important meeting with King Husayn, which will play a role in reviving the U.S. initative in the Middle East aimed at finding a separatist solution for the Palestinian problem.

PLANNING CHAIRMAN ILIEV RETURNS FROM HANOI

AU161414 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1400 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] Today Ivan Iliev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee, returned from Hanoi. He took part in the 37th session of the CEMA Committee for Cooperation in the Field of Planning Activity. A protocol was also signed on the coordination of the national economic plans of Bulgaria and Vietnam for the 1986-90 period.

TRADE MINISTER KHRISTOV IN MOSCOW FOR TALKS

For a report on the trade and economic negotiations held between the trade ministers of Bulgaria and the Soviet Union, as well as on the resulting protocol, see page F 4 of the Eastern Europe section of the 17 January Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

U.S. SEEKS TO REDUCE IMPACT OF GORBACHEV OFFER

LD162242 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Report by Vladimir Solecky, permanent correspondent in the United States]

[Text] First reaction from the White House to the new USSR plan for the elimination of all nuclear weapons by the year 2000 comes on several levels. President Reagan reacted with the general courtesy statement that he welcomes the newest USSR proposal which he will study carefully with his allies. He said, I hope that it will represent another beneficial step in the process of talks. Other officials are trying to reduce the deep impression made by the USSR plan by claiming that in fact it contains elements of previous U.S. proposals. However, it includes some conditions which are fairly unacceptable to the United States, in particular an agreement on banning the development and siting of any strike weapons in space. It is clear from this that the efforts by exponents of the arms industry in Reagan's government to realize the "star wars" program, which promises great profits for U.S. arms companies, will continue. So far there has been no reaction in the statements by U.S. representatives to the USSR offer to extend the moratorium on underground nuclear weapons tests by another 3 months. It can be deduced from this that the Pentagon will attempt at all costs to complete its wide-ranging tests of new nuclear weapons.

The majority of commentaries published emphasize the great attraction of the new Soviet proposals for all European countries, and the flexibility of the USSR leadership which is now manifesting itself in talks on the reduction of nuclear arsenals. You see, immediately prior to the resumption of the Geneva talks and before the announcement of the new USSR disarmament program, representatives of Reagan's government were declaring to journalists that no new proposals can be expected from the USSR side before the February CPSU Congress.

NEW SOVIET ARMS PROPOSALS 'FORWARD-LOOKING'

LD162234 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Alois Tomasek commentary]

[Text] Magnanimity is the first word that came to my mind just as, no doubt, to the minds of many others after I heard the statement by Mikhail Gorbachev. This statement has brought a new element to international politics, thinking worthy of the 20th century, the end of the second millenium. For in the times when arms are capable of destroying (?continents at a stroke), there is no room for thinking from the Stone Age when a strong or weak blow of a club decided existence or nonexistence. The new weapons have turned this concept, which has been valid for thousands of years, inside out. Whether there is a weak or strong strike with nuclear weapons, there can never be a victor but only nonexistence.

In the statement by Mikhail Gorbachev one can feel the full knowledge of the responsibility which our generation bears toward itself and toward generations as yet unborn. Neither a stone club, nor super missiles with super warheads are appropriate to our age. What is appropriate is peaceful cooperation of all nations of the world regardless of their social system. This is the basic thought on which is based on the proposal to eliminate nuclear weapons, to remove medium-range missiles from Europe, to stop all nuclear explosions, to halt the production of nuclear weapons and weapons based on [word indistinct] physical principles, to be rid of chemical weapons and limit the number of conventional weapons, within 15 years. It is a proposal which must be welcomed by everyone who is at all interested in the existence and flourishing of humanity.

Let us say straight away that it is a daring proposal. It is being put forward at a time when the elements of mutual trust are only just beginning to emerge, when the thinking of many important politicians of the capitalist world has still not succeeded in moving away from the policy of the big stick, and who erroneously think that by using force they will be able to dictate their conditions to all. To spread mistrust and enmity is an indivisible part of this attitude for them, just as it is still unthinkable for them to give up their arms. With the new proposals, however, Soviet policy looks forward into the next thousand years. It raises itself above the difficulties of today in the interest of a future solution to those great human problems which will be continually more pressing: the removal of hunger, illiteracy, and the securing of sources of energy which are already today hardly sufficient. These are proposals which mobilize. which once again give hope and strength to those who hold peace dear and who fight for it. And what is more, they are absolutely concrete and do not ask more than good will of other states.

A change of attitude by the United States would be a significant signal of good will, which, as was shown in the recent past, would be welcomed by their allies. The Soviet proposals correspond to such an extent to the interest of the European allies of the United States in particular, that it would be very difficult to justify a possible rejection to the inhabitants. The voters would probably not understand why they cannot be rid of the sword of Damocles of nuclear war in the simplest way, the removal of mass destruction weapons.

Horace once wrote, if you want peace prepare for war. Perhaps this was true at a time when man could be the enemy of man. Perhaps, but in our time a new truth prevails: If you want peace, prepare peace, because any other action would not bring anything good.

RUDE PRAVO PREVIEWS DRAFT PARTY STATUTES

AU161945 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 13 Jan 86 p 1

["Attention to the Party Statutes -- an important task in preparing the 17th Congress" -- uppercase passages published in boldface]

[Text] WITH THE ACTIVE PARTICIPATION OF TERRITORIAL PARTY AGENCIES AND OF THE BROAD AKTIV, THE CPCZ CENTRAL COMMITTEE PRESIDIUM HAS EVALUATED THE EXPERIENCE ACQUIRED IN IMPLEMENTING THE PARTY STATUTES. AND ASSESSED THE DRAFT OF THEIR AMENDMENTS THAT IS BEING PREPARED FOR THE DELIBERATIONS OF THE 17TH CONGRESS.

The broad and responsible assessment of these issues has again confirmed that the Statutes are fulfilling an important role as the basic law of the party's internal life and of implementing its vanguard role in realizing the program of building the developed socialist society. This assessment reflects the typical features of the life of the party and society in the period since the 16th congress, a period characterized by the creative, energetic activity of party agencies and organizations and of the obsolute majority of Communists. The assessment shows a consistent adherence to Leninist principles and norms in implementing the party's leading role in society. Care for the party, and the development and correct orientation of the creative energy of the large army of Communists as the expression of highest responsibility for the further development of socialism, for the future of our people, have been elevated to one of the first places. This is connected with the orientation toward consistently pushing through the Leninist style in the work of party and state agencies and social organizations.

The party has consolidated ideologically, politically, and organizationally. It is drawing its strength from its ties with the people. It is the recognized leading political force. Positive results are being achieved under its leadership in all sectors of society.

The experience gained in the activities of party agencies and organizations confirms that that the Statutes are the firm foundation of well-proven norms for the party's activity. Familiarity with the Statutes is deepening, and their authority among the party members and also among the broad party aktiv is growing. Despite this, there are still considerable reserves in the different standards of work with the Statutes, in the demanding and consistent attitude to their implementation, and in the solution of cases of violation of Statute principles -- such as those pertaining to the unity of word and deed, an inconsistent approach to the fulfillment of party resolutions, and to socialist legality and communist morality.

The party Statutes contain significant instruments for accelerating our progress such as the all-around use of the method of critical analysis, the development of criticism and self-criticism, the correct application of party work, and the consistent implementation of checks on the fulfillment of resolutions.

A constant demand is that we further deepen the knowledge and the comprehensive implementation of the Statutes by all members and candidate members, as one of the basic prerequisites of further enhancing both the action ability and efficiency of party work, and Communists' activity in all sectors, so that they correspond to the exacting tasks of the present.

At the same time, experience acquired in implementing the party Statutes shows that, in view of the need to further develop our society, it is essential to amend some parts of the Statutes and to update them in light of the new demands and tasks of the coming period. These follow from the realization of the strategy for accelerating society's socioeconomic development, the strategy for society's political and spiritual life, and the increased efficiency of the work of the political system as it is anchored in the context of preparations for the 17th congress, the Eighth 5-Year Plan, and the long-term plans up to the year 2000.

THE PROPOSED CHANGES ARE ORIENTED TOWARD STRENGTHENING THE PARTY'S UNITY AND ACTION ABILITY AND ITS LEADING ROLE IN BUILDING THE DEVELOPED SOCIALIST SOCIETY. THEY EMPHASIZE THAT THE PARTY IS STRIVING FOR A PLANNED AND COMPREHENSIVE PERFECTION OF SOCIALISM, FOR THE FULL UTILIZATION OF ITS POSSIBILITIES AND ADVANTAGES FOR ACCELERATING THE COUNTRY'S SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT. THEY EXPRESS THE DEMAND FOR A DYNAMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY VIA ITS INTENSIFICATION ON THE BASIS OF PROGRESS IN RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT AND THE COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT OF INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST ECONOMIC INTEGRATION. AT THE SAME TIME THEY UNDERSCORE [ZVYRAZNUJI] THE PARTY'S TASKS IN CONNECTION WITH THE FIGHT FOR PEACE, THE FULFILLMENT OF COMMON MEASURES FOR CONSOLIDATING THE DEFENSE AND SECURITY OF THE COUNTRIES OF THE SOCIALIST COMMUNITY, AND THE STRENGTHENING OF DEVELOPED COOPERATION WITH THE SOVIET UNION AND ITS COMMUNIST PARTY, ALL OF WHICH REPRESENT THE BASIC PILLARS OF REALIZING OUR DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN POLICY.

THE STATUTES ARE COMPLEMENTED BY THE PROVISION THAT THE PARTY IS TAKING CARE OF ENHANCING THE ROLE AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE POLITICAL SYSTEM, AND CONSOLIDATING THE UNION OF THE NATIONS AND NATIONALITIES OF OUR FATHERLAND ON THE FOUNDATIONS OF SOCIALIST INTERNATIONALISM AND OF THE FEDERAL ORGANIZATION OF THE STATE. ALSO IMPORTANT IS THE PROVISION THAT THE PARTY IS ATTENDING TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE CITIZENS' CREATIVE FORCES, ACTIVITY, AND INITIATIVE, AND TO THE COMPREHENSIVE AND HARMONIOUS DEVELOPMENT OF THE PERSONALITY AND SOCIETY'S SPIRITUAL AND CULTURAL LIFE.

THE GROWING DEMANDS ON THE PARTY ARE ENHANCING TO THE HIGHEST DEGREE THE SIGNIFICANCE OF BEING A PARTY MEMBER. THE VANGUARD ROLE OF THE COMMUNISTS REQUIRES THAT THE STATUTES EXPRESS HIGHER DEMANDS ON THE MEMBERS AND CANDIDATE MEMBERS IN ENFORCING THE PARTY'S POLICY. EVERY COMMUNIST MUST BE AN ACTIVE, IDEOLOGICALLY FIRM, AND DISCIPLINED FIGHTER FOR THE PARTY. THAT IS WHY THE DUTY IS STRESSED TO ACT AND TO BEHAVE IN EVERY PLACE AS A COMMUNIST; TO BEAR CORESPONSIBILITY FOR THE RESULTS OF WORK CARRIED OUT BY THE PRIMARY ORGANIZATION; AND TO FIGHT MORE RESOLUTELY FOR SOCIAL INTERESTS AND AGAINST VIOLATIONS OF SOCIALIST LEGALITY, MORALITY, AND OTHER ANTISOCIAL PHENOMENA.

FURTHERMORE, THE ENHANCEMENT OF THE PARTY'S ABILITY ENVISAGES A FURTHER STRENGTHENING OF THE ROLE PLAYED BY PRIMARY ORGANIZATIONS, AND THE EXPANSION OF THE RIGHT OF CONTROL TO OTHER PRIMARY ORGANIZATIONS OPERATING IN THE SPHERE OF AGRICULTURE, IN SCIENTIFIC-RESEARCH INSTITUTES, IN THE HOUSING ECONOMY, IN COMMUNAL SERVICES, AND IN CULTURAL, ENLIGHTENMENT, AND MEDICAL CARE INSTITUTIONS. IN THESE SECTORS, TOO, IT IS NECESSARY TO MAKE RESPONSIBLE AND MOST EXPEDIENT USE OF THE FINANCIAL RESOURCES ENTRUSTED TO THEM AND TO MOBILIZE ALL RESOURCES, ABOVE ALL THROUGH THE ACTIVITY OF WORKING COLLECTIVES AND THE EXEMPLARY BEHAVIOR OF COMMUNISTS. AT THE SAME TIME ONE PROPOSES TO GRANT THESE PARTY ORGANIZATIONS THE RIGHT TO EXPRESS THEIR OPINION ON THE APPOINTMENT OR WITHDRAWAL OF LEADING STAFF WITHIN THE CIRCUMFERENCE OF THEIR ACTIVITY.

The draft of the amended CPCZ Statutes is being submitted to the entire party and to the broad public so that they can get acquainted with it. The coming district and regional conferences will express their views on it. Their stands, or else their further suggestions for work with the Statutes, will be utilized when the Statutes are finalized for the deliberations of the 17th CPCZ Congress.

It can be expected that, after the adoption of the Statute amendments by the 17th congress, intensive political work with the Statutes will follow in the party, work with the statutes as a significant instrument of mobilizing forces and deepening party influence in the implementation of congress conclusions in practice.

LENART ON SLOVAKIA'S ECONOMIC, POLITICAL HEALTH

AU091039 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech and Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 6 January 1986 both carry on page 3 a 4,600-word interview given by Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, to RUDE PRAVO staff journalist Jaroslav Mazal and Bratislava PRAVDA staff journalist Jan Medved. The date and place of the interview, which is published under the headline "For A Further Upswing of the Common Fatherland," are not specified.

In the interview, Lenart first reports on the results achieved in Slovakia in implementing the Seventh 5-Year Plan. He says that despite the growing costs of extracting domestic raw materials and importing them from abroad, discriminatory measures applied by some capitalist states, and sharp competition on foreign markets, Slovakia, just as the whole of Czechoslovakia, "fulfilled or surpassed most tasks set by the Seventh 5-Year Plan." According to preliminary data, he says, Slovakia's gross national income rose 14 percent in that period, Kcs7.2 billion more than planned. Industrial production increased 20 percent, and agricultural production 10 percent. Particularly significant progress was achieved in engineering, whose production increased 49 percent, and in the electrotechnical industry, where production increased 84 percent.

The tasks set for Slovakia by the "Main Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the CSSR in 1981-85" were thus fulfilled, according to Lenart. Slovakia's share in statewide industrial production increased from 28.9 percent in 1980 to 30.2 percent in 1985; and its share in the creation of national income from 29.1 percent to 30.4 percent. In 1981-85, Slovakia's agricultural production accounted for 32.2 percent of statewide agricultural production.

Despite these "generally positive results," Lenart also notes "continuing shortcomings and weak spots." These are due to "considerable differences in the fulfillment of tasks, especially in profitability, product quality, and efficiency of exports; inadequate utilization of some new production capacities; and extensive approaches to the creation of capital investment programs. These approaches have not yet been overcome at some places." Lenart believes that "the main causes of these weak spots and shortcomings are of a subjective nature; they lie in management, both at the republic and federal levels."

Lenart goes on to speak about progress achieved in the intensification of the Slovak economy. He says that the tasks of the Seventh 5-Year Plan had to be ensured with little or no increments or even declining volumes of material inputs and with insignificant increases in manpower and basic assets. This required structural changes, the introduction of new technological processes, the application of electronics, robotics, and biotechnology, and the conservation of fuels, metals, crude oil products, timber, and cement. Lenart says that progress has been made in all these directions: "In 1983-85, for example, we more than doubled the average annual rate of reducing material costs, compared with the preceding 5-year period. The share of material costs in the value of output was 5.7 percent lower in 1985 than it was in 1980. Between 1983 and 1985 national income grew at twice the rate of production input. Some progress was also achieved in raising the share of products rated as first quality and products of high technical-economic standards."

Lenart adds, however, that the rate of the economy's intensification must be accelerated, as the "results achieved thus far correspond neither to our needs nor to our possibilities."

Asked about the Eighth 5-Year Plan, Lenart says that the Solovak plan for 1986-90 foresees an annual rise of 4.2 to 4.5 percent in the national income. The recent session of the CPSL Central Committee emphasized the need to strive to reach the upper limit of the proposed growth rate, he says, so as to achieve an increase of 25 percent in the national income over the entire 5-Year period. This requires, he says, "that national income rise three times as quickly as production input and that the valorization [zhodnocovani] of energy, raw, and industrial materials increase more than 15 percent during the quinquennium."

Lenart mentions that a statewide increase of 12 to 13 percent in the consumption of energy and raw materials is considered for the 1986-90 period. The aim of the Slovak Eighth 5-Year Plan, according to the Slovak party chief, is "to further raise Slovakia's contribution to the development and reinforcement of the united Czechoslovak economy."

Speaking about Slovakia's role in the Czechoslovak economy, Lenart also says: "The trends of development show that resources invested in Slovakia are yielding an increasingly greater effect, which is manifested in steadily rising increments in the national income. For example, Slovakia's share in the statewide growth of gross national income in the years of the Fifth 5-Year Plan represented 31.9 percent; in the Sixth 5-Year Plan 33.3 percent; and in the Seventh 5-Year Plan it increased to roughly 40 percent. The share of the Slovak Socialist Republic in the statewide volume of industrial production for the entire Fifth 5-Year Plan was 25.6 percent; for the Sixth 5-Year Plan 28.5 percent; and for the Seventh 5-Year Plan it will be 29.5 percent. Arguments about incorrectly or inefficiently spent resources are thus out of place.

"The 15th and 16th party congresses rightly stated that differences in the conditions of the economic, political, and cultural life of the Czech and Slovak nations, which have their roots in history, have been overcome in essence. We greatly appreciate this truly historic gain of our peoples. But, naturally, we also see differences that have persevered, or differences that arise anew in the process of dynamic development and which require a solution. We must deal with them, especially in connection with the fact that of the statewide increase in the population by 230,000 in the Eighth 5-Year Plan period, Slovakia's population increase will account for more than 180,000. Although per-capita social consumption in Slovakia has increased significantly, compared with the Czech Socialist Republic, it is necessary to continue to even out the standards of health and social care. While in the Czech Socialist Republic, a ratio of 93 apartments per 100 households has already been reached, in Slovakia it is only 88 apartments, despite the fact that 1.2 million apartments have been built in Slovakia since 1948. In some districts, the two-shift operation in elementary schools is a grave problem. In Slovakia, it comprises 6.9 percent of pupils, compared with 1.1 percent in the Czech Socialist Republic."

In his subsequent answers to Mazal's and Medved's questions, Lenart discusses the importance of implementing the party organizations' "right to control" for fulfilling the task of the party's economic policy, and the need to make full use of the "achievements of science and technology and of the advantages of socialist integration." He cites positive examples of Slovak industrial enterprises, in which the activity of party organizations helped to improve the quality of production, and he reports on various "initiatives" and "drives" underway in Slovakia (often modeled on Soviet examples), designed to accelerate progress in schience and technology and its practical utilization. Lenart also mentions that, in order to "clarify in greater depth key scientific problems," the CPSL Central Committee has in the last few years begun to organize "theoretical-practical seminars and consultations of party and economic officials with prominent representatives of our own and Soviet science." The seminars held thus far were devoted to the problems of the socialist way of life, small-volume chemistry, the utilization of magnesite, the development of powder metallurgy, the production of tools, the problem of long-term forecasting, biotechnology, computer-aided design, and "other problems." According to Lenart, the conclusions and recommendations of the seminars and consultations are usually discussed by the Presidium or Secretariat of the CPSL Central Committee and reflected in decisions of the Slovak Government. They also "positively influence the thinking of the entire sphere of management, instructing it in good time and correctly on what to focus attention." Lenart is, however, "less satisfied" with the practical implementation of the adopted measures.

Further on in the interview, Lenart discusses Slovakia's participation in socialist economic integration. He says that Slovakia's share in Czechoslovakia's trade with socialist countries increased from 19 to 24 percent during the 1981-85 period, and its share in Czechoslovakia's exports to the Soviet Union alone from 16 to 28 percent. He calls, however, for a "further improvement and enhancement" of the CSSR economy's, including the Slovak economy's, integration in the "international socialist division of labor, particularly in cooperation with the Soviet Union," which he sees as the "only possible and realistic way of speeding up the intensification of the Czechoslovak economy."

It is in the interest of this goal, Lenart goes on to say, that much emphasis has been placed in recent years in Slovakia on the development of direct ties between research and production organizations in the USSR and the CSSR. Speaking about the "encouraging examples" of joint Czechoslovak-Soviet organizations that have already been formed and "are yielding the first results," Lenart mentions a joint laboratory for artificial intelligence based in Bratislava; the "international collective of scientists" working in the Research Institute for Livestock Production in Nitra (which has reportedly "caught up with the edge of advanced capitalist countries in the transfer of livestock embryos and in feeding high-yield dairy cows"); the setting up of a Czechoslovak-Soviet workplace for the development of biotechnologies in livestock production, also in Nitra, which began to operate at the beginning of this year; and the joint Czechoslovak-Soviet "Robot" association based in Presov. Lenart emphasizes that "this new progressive path" of cooperation requires "new approaches and a new way of thinking from all of us."

In his response to Mazal's and Medved's subsequent question, concerning the quality of management, Lenart then says: "We fully agree with the assessment made at the 15th and 16th sessions of the CPCZ Central Committee that without achieving a marked improvement in the quality of management, we would be unable to master the tasks of the present and the future. We realize, above all, that in no area will we make any headway without a marked improvement in organization, discipline, and order. This applies, in particular, to the utilization of working hours, asserting the merit principle, and enhancing accountability. The solution of these problems does not require any new material outlays. What it requires, however, are determination, commitment, and the firm will to do away with liberalism in overcoming continuous shortcomings and to bring about elementary order everywhere. Our experience shows that we must far more energetically apply the brigade method of organizing labor and remuneration, which could be an effective way of asserting the merit principle in wage policy, of combating favoritism and egalitarian tendencies, and of preventing those who work in a tepid and sloppy way from hiding behind the back of the collective.

"We also fully support the directive of the Central Committee that, hand in hand with improving management in enterprises and economic production units, we must perfect the economic mechanism as a whole in designated directions. It is correct to orient this effort unambiguously toward making the following rule generally valid -- what is good for society must also be good for the producer; and conversely, what does not benefit society must also have a palpable adverse impact on producers.

"With the same emphasis with which we so urgently raise the question of merit, we must also act against unearned income and against deviations from the socialist principles of remuneration. Thievery, fraud, favoritism, but also accidents caused by carelessness or the drinking of alcohol at work, and other malfeasances are, after all, and must be, alien to the developed socialist society."

It is precisely the essential need of combating them that is the subject of the letter which the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium addressed to party bodies and organizations. When we recently evaluated the results of the implementation of this document in the CPSL Central Committee Presidium, we were able to note that Communists in Slovakia and the overwhelming majority of the working people and citizens responded to the letter in a positive way, that it has become a strong impetus for waging a struggle against negative phenomena. We stressed, and stress continuously, that what matters is not only penalizing individual cases of law violations, but that the crucial thing is to set in motion everywhere some kind of a self-defense system of collective wealth against thieves. This means introducing everywhere accurate record-keeping, regular auditing, and constant control."

In his concluding reply, Lenart then evaluates the course of the currently held annual meetings of primary party organizations. He praises the businesslike and critical nature of these meetings, which "do not confine themselves just to exposing and taking stock of problems, weaknesses, and shortcomings, but seek, and are finding, solutions corresponding to the present times." He also notes the "greater demands" that are being placed on functionaries and managerial cadres at the current meetings. Compared with the past, there is reportedly more criticism of those who "approach the tasks of intensification in a tepid way; mark time, and reproduce old methods" while confidence is placed in "active comrades who do not retreat before difficulties, consistently assert that which is new and required in the interest of society's more rapid progress, and who are dedicated to the cause of the party and the people." According to Lenart, the current meetings also voiced the demand for "the party's more intensive influence on the working people and the public in general," so that they identify with the targets of the program that will be submitted to the party congress.

NOBEL WINNER JAROSLAV SEIFERT OBITUARY PUBLISHED

AU131902 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 11 January carries on page 1 a 50-word CTK notice of the death of National Artist Jaroslav Seifert, winner of the 1984 Nobel Prize for Literature, in Prague on 10 January at the age of 84.

This notice is followed by a 600-word obituary that was issued on that occasion by the Ministry of Culture of the Czech Socialist Republic. In giving a short biographical account, the obituary mentions that in his youth, as "member of the progressively oriented Devetsil artistic group, J. Seifert became aware of social contradictions in the world, an important role in which was played by his visit to the Soviet Union." It goes on to say that "though there were ebbs and flows in the poet's development, his poetry was on the side of peace and progress in all periods. He worked actively as a journalist, wrote scathing political verse, and never ceased to eulogize his Czech country and his native city. At the time of threat to the nation, he convincingly expressed the resistance of the people against fascism and the enemies of mankind." After Czechoslovakia's liberation in 1945, the obituary then says, Seifert's collections of poems "welcomed the arrival of the Soviet Army and celebrated the victory of Prague's people on the barricades and in the streets."

In conclusion, the obituary says: "Seifert was an author who is loved by our readers. His books are on the bookshelves of virtually every family in this country. The poet's books won the highest awards. In 1966 he was named National Artist by the CSSR Government. When he was awarded the Nobel Prize for his poetic work in 1984, the world public also started to get acquainted with his poetry. Jaroslav Seifert was one of the greatest Czech poets, who became a national classic already during his lifetime."

Aside from the reference to "ebbs and flows" in his development, the obituary makes no mention of Seifert's controversial political attitudes (such as his leaving the CPCZ, his signing of the Charter 77 manifesto, his prominent role in the Writers' Union during the 1968 crisis, or his public criticism of Czechoslovakia's cultural policy).

On 11 January on page 1, under the title "Letter of Condolences," Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech also carries the following letter which CSSR President Gustav Husak sent to the Ministry of Culture of the Czech Socialist Republic on the death of Jaroslav Seifert: "It is with sincere grief that I have received the news of the demise of the great Czech poet, National Artist Jaroslav Seifert, laureate of the Nobel Prize for Literature.

"Czechoslovak culture is losing an outstanding poet who in his extensive life-long poetic work expressed affectionate love for his native country and a deep relationship to its people. His artistic work was on the side of the working man and his struggle for peace, progress, and social justice. The values created by him will remain forever part of the treasury of our and world literature."

According to RUDE PRAVO of 11 January on page 1, "a letter of condolences on the death of National Artist Jaroslav Seifert was also sent to the Ministry of Culture of the Czech Socialist Republic by CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal."

GORBACHEV PROPOSALS EXTEND GENEVA, HELSINKI AIMS

LD162107 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Albert Reisz commentary]

[Text] Good evening, dear listeners. Geneva has led to a continuation -- perhaps more quickly than some people thought but, at all events, breathtaking in a big way. I think it quite reasonable to so describe the proposals from Mikhail Gorbachev which were published yesterday evening. Reduced to the simplest terms, they are: By the beginning of the year 2000, or by the end of the year 1999, there should be no more nuclear weapons on earth. So, in 14 years, the world is to be freed from the greatest nightmare which has ever afflicted humanity.

The year 2000 has been mentioned -- certainly not for the first time, and certainly the thought has already occurred to many people just to ask themselves, and others, too, how things will look in this world on that day, which is not only the first day of a new year, not even just the turn of a century, but also the turn of a millennium. It is not so much the special aura associated with words such as the year 2000, but rather in a matter of worries, fears, and anxieties which arise from a state of affairs in our world which allows the quarrel -- so hopeless -- about whether the earth can be destroyed 10 times over or only 7 times over. Or, to put it another way, the anxious question which many have already asked themselves: Will there be a year 2000 for mankind?

We have always been decided opponents of every kind of fatalism and resignation, most of all where war and peace are concerned. Our requirement to save human civilization from nuclear annihilation has been, and is, activity -- and the Soviet document which has been with us since yesterday evening is a result of highly concentrated work for peace.

Anyway, one thing is clear: With yesterday's conclusive proposals from the Soviet Union, Mikhail Gorbachev is fulfilling, as far as he is concerned, an obligation which he and Ronald Reagan undertook in Geneva -- that is, to speed up the Geneva negotiations on nuclear and space weapons. This, however, is not the only new thing about these proposals. They are conceived in such a way -- there is no time now to enumerate them all, they can be looked up as published in the German language, at least in the GDR -- that they say not only what would be done but how. That it actually suggests such action testifies to the fact that the USSR has checked its proposals for practical feasibility. Here, anyone can see with certainty that in no case is the USSR demanding from the other side anything they themselves are not ready to give as well. It is interesting for Europe -- and we are, after all, Europeans -- that in the first stage, proposed for a period of 5-8 years, the medium-range missiles of the USSR and the United States should disappear from Europe.

In this connection a thought seems extremely important to me which is closely associated with Europe: The key word is Helsinki. Yesterday's statement refers to the fact that Europe could have a special mission to bring about a change, a fundamental change, toward the policy of peace. The Europeans, together with the United States and Canada, brought the Helsinki Final Act into being, and in it a new type of approach to international problems is expressed which we, in the community of socialist states, consistently practice. For this, a new way of the world is needed, a new political psychology which corresponds not to the circumstances of yesterday but to those of today. Certainly, the problem of security can no longer be solved today with a quantitative or qualitative increase in armaments.

The Soviet Union has described the year 2000 as the first without nuclear weapons. But the year 2000 is also mentioned as the date when the SDI weapons system will be completed. The difference is not all that difficult to perceive. On the one hand, there is a conservative -- and, one must say -- a life-endangering adherence to a concept which has gone down in political history under the name of deterrence; on the other, there are visible efforts to get rid of the concept of deterrence step by step from the whole complex of the disarmament problem. That is a new approach to the disarmament question and, indeed, a new political practice. Good night and goodbye.

TISCH CITES HOPES RAISED BY GORBACHEV PROPOSALS

LD161138 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1300 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Harry Tisch, SED Central Committee Politburo member and FDGB chairman, said that the Soviet proposal for freeing the world of all nuclear weapons strengthens the hopes of the people for an improvement in the international situation. He told the president of the Brazilian Worker's Party (PT), Lula da Silva, in Berlin today that the program points the way to averting a nuclear inferno and offers the world an opportunity to reach the end of this century and to enter the next millennium peacefully.

BONN SEES 'NO NEW DEVELOPMENTS' ON HONECKER VISIT

DW170940 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 2045 GMT 16 Jan 86

[From "Heute-Journal" news roundup]

[Text] Essen -- According to a report by the NEUE RUHR-NEUE RHEINZEITUNG, GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker plans to visit the FRG in early March. The Essen daily cites well-informed quarters in East Berlin. In contrast, Government Spokesman Ost told ZDF a few minutes ago that there are no new developments with respect to the Honecker visit.

POLISH FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES IN BERLIN

L162131 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1801 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] Berlin, 16 Jan (ADN) -- Polish Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski arrived in the GDR this evening on an official visit. He was invited by GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, who warmly welcomed his guest at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport.

Cooperation Talks With Fischer

LD170003 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2003 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] Berlin, 16 Jan (ADN) -- The foreign ministers of the GDR and Poland, Oskar Fischer and Marian Orzechowski, met for their first talk today. Their exchange of views centered on cooperation between the two countries. Paying particular attention to the latest comprehensive proposals by the Soviet Union for freeing the world from nuclear weapons, they stressed the great importance of the new, resolute action undertaken by the Soviet Union for safeguarding peace and improving the international situation.

The official talks between the GDR and Polish foreign ministers began today in the Foreign Ministry and are still in progress.

KADAR EXAMINES DOMESTIC ISSUES AT WORKERS RALLY

LD152136 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Report by Geza Foldvari from the Taurus rubber industry enterprise in Budapest on MSZMP Central Committee General Secretary Janos Kadar's 16 January visit there, including Kadar's address to workers at a rally held in the enterprise's steel radial tire section, and Kadar's address, following the rally, to the leader and members of the enterprise council at the enterprises' house of culture; passages within quotation marks are recorded]

[Excerpt] The party's general secretary met the Taurus Rubber Industry Enterprise's workers at a rally held in the factory's steel radial tires section. The enormous hall was filled to capacity by the workers of this and other Taurus factories. Let us recall the most memorable moments of the rally.

[Kadar] "Dear comrades, I believe that all the workers have become acquainted with our situation during the past few months within the framework of various organized events and have heard a great deal about what we must accomplish. We consider that the 13th party congress held last spring and the 5-year plan, which the National Assembly has made into law, have provided a program which is realistic and serves progress.

"When I term this a realistic program, I have in mind that our general policy -- in the view of our people as well -- is a consistent and clear one that has found support among the working masses. We believe our action program and the new 5-year plan to be realistic because the Hungarian People's Republic and the socialist economy have firm foundations. This has been adequately demonstrated by the years behind us, not least by the past 5 years, when our economic life and our system have had to withstand tremendous pressures. They have come through this great trial of strength in good fashion, and have proved themselves stable. We also have been able to make progress to some extent.

"The masses and our allies' understanding and support are important bases and indispensable parts of our policy's realism. We, the peoples of the socialist countries, profess that the struggle between the two social systems must be decided through peaceful competition and, according to our deep conviction, the socialist system's victory must be won by virtue of our example.

"The Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact have a number of proposals that cannot be swept off the table, because they take the fundamental rights of all the interested parties, their security requirements into consideration and recommend a reduction and elimination of nuclear weapons which threaten humanity's existence and recommend a halt to the arms race. The Soviet Union is ceaselessly bombarding the Western countries with new proposals and it is quite simply impossible to ignore these proposals.

"We believe that the summit meeting was a very important event because it has provided us with better conditions within which to progress toward a more secure and more peaceful world.

"We, the Hungarian People's Republic, in the foreign policy sphere as well, will do everything within our power, together with our allies, to represent the paramount interest -- namely, that our people, and the peoples in general, are able to live in peace, make progress, enjoy the fruits of their own labor in peace, and that humanity is confronted with an image of a better future. This is the international precondition of our work.

"However, we must do something here, at home, as well. I also would like to emphasize here, and let no one misunderstand: The Hungarian People's Republic is advancing along the socialist path; the Hungarian People's Republic is a Warsaw Pact member state; the Hungarian People's Republic is a CEMA member state; it is loyal to its allies, but it wishes to be a willing and correct partner to everyone who wants to build sensible and mutually advantageous relations and who wishes to promote mutually advantageous cooperation.

"When we speak of socialist construction -- and I regard it necessary that we speak on this, that we must emphatically represent our socialist principles -- also I stress that in the present phase of development, in addition to proclaiming our principles and realizing our system's basic principles, we find it necessary that the people's interest must also facilitate what is needed -- specifically, better work. Thus, our principles and interests must move in the same direction.

"There is much debate these days regarding economically small collectives, private undertakings, and so on. This debate will elucidate those matters which need to be discussed. There is just one thing that must be understood: the structure and foundation of the Hungarian people's economy are socialist, 96-97 percent of the means of production are in social ownership, and our future will be decided in terms of socialist factories. Everything else can only be a useful supplement and nothing more.

"Occasionally it is stated in this debate that this amounts to a state of unequal distribution. There is some truth in this. However, we cannot do anything else in the present (?phase); it is necessary that people receive material goods in line with their performance. Naturally. we believe that action must be taken, with the force of the law and with the moral force of society as well, against every instance of acquiring an income not based upon honest work. However, we recognize the income, and the extra income, which derives from honest work and must recognize it.

"This is also necessary because to work efficiently and profitably is not just a capitalist method. We believe enterprises must work efficiently and profitably as well in the socialist system where there is commodity production and where there is money, otherwise, we cannot create the material bases of further progress.

"Naturally, people are interested in the development of the standard of living. It is also the leadership's plan that the living standard must improve, in general, in the case of every honest worker, but we must create the financial foundation to achieve this. It is child's play to vote for all types of wage rises in a moment, but then they lack a true financial foundation. This is not responsible and cannot amount to a genuine rise in the living standard. All it can mean is that the money is there in people's pockets and they have nothing to buy with it. Money is not going to do much good to them in that case.

"Thus, the material foundations must be created and we must learn to economize with materials, energy, and labor and must endeavor to achieve greater labor productivity. Further, in the present situation and because of the country's possibilities, we must export a great deal to be able to purchase those materials necessary for the development of factories and production. This is well understood at the Taurus works. This cannot be done otherwise.

"Another, separate and strict requirement here is guaranteeing quality regarding both home consumption and exports. We are here at the Taurus works, this enormous collective, which is not just any enterprise within Hungarian industry. In terms of size, after all, we are speaking of a collective of 10,000 people.

"It must be noted from the aspect of work during the past 10 years that this large collective is progressing along the correct path, which is a credit to its leadership as well as to all workers and party and social organizations. Hungarian industry currently has large enterprises functioning in the correct way, in the sphere of transport vehicle manufacture, in the chemical industry, and in other areas of which the Taurus works is one example. With its yearly production of 14 billion [forints] it is not just any part of Hungarian industry, for it achieves a profit worthy of respect and helps industrial activities.

"The minister of industry is among the guests here. I would like to stress that our agriculture performs and that industry must also do its best. Industry is not in last place, but unfortunately, in the current situation our industry is like a curate's egg: There are very good ones, excellent ones, ones going in the right direction, as well as mediocre and poor ones. Industry must make a move because only industry can produce the bulk of the national income. We expect and require more from industry than it has produced thus far -- if we want to increase the national income.

"I will mention several other domestic matters. It has been a long time since I visited this enterprise. I used to come here a great deal a long time ago, such a long time ago that perhaps the majority of those present were not even alive then. A great many women worked here at that time in very difficult conditions; after all, this is not an easy trade. This factory has developed tremendously and, let me stress, the women who work here have played a great role in achieving this. When we have spoken recently -- and will continue to speak -- on issues that cannot be neglected from the point of view of society -- issues such as work and road discipline, drinking, the introduction of confusion into family life -- tasks have been raised. We have not dealt with these issues as we should, and, frankly, we expect more support from women than from men in this -- though we expect support from men as well -- because those who suffer tend to be women. I believe this is something I do not have to explain in detail. [applause]

"If we want a healthy society, a society that lives in line with the appropriate moral norms, it is indispensable that the collectives must also be healthy, that they must be permeated with the right spirit, that the family must also be well, and that people themselves must be well. Let people not seek their happiness along the byways. I am convinced that the overwhelming majority believes in honest work; those who do not work honestly are in a minority; and those who are dishonest are a remnant in our society. Society's moral strength must be employed to ensure that people like these are not able to prosper.

"Do think about this: We have many tasks but also great opportunities. If we can get our society's strength truly moving, and if the honest working people adopt the appropriate, firm stand wherever they live and work, we can improve conditions and achieve those great, beautiful, and lofty socialist goals which the patty congress determined, which our people almost unanimously supported at the time of the elections, which can be realized with the exemplary work of our social and party organs. All of the workers will support us, because it is the people who suffer from negative phenomena and it is the people who benefit from achievements.

"Well, bearing all this in mind, thank you for your attention, for listening to me. I greet you, wish you good health and successes and happiness in your family life. Thank you for your attention." [applause]

After the workers' rally Janos Kadar met with the leader and members of the Enterprise Council at the factory's house of culture.

They recalled the council's election and spoke to him on their work since their establishment. They started out on an uncharted path but it is becoming increasingly clear in practice what they have to do, Enterprise Council Chairman Gyorgy Barany said. They then spoke of the relationship between the Enterprise Council and management, about youth, work discipline, the occasional difficulties of collective decision-making, the correct interpretation and practice of democracy, and the tasks of Communists in the Enterprise Council's work. Janos Kadar expressed his opinions at the end of the conversation. He outlined his expectations and observations on everything that had been mentioned during the conversation:

[Kadar] "Dear comrades and lady comrades. I am glad to have this opportunity to meet at the place of work -- so to speak -- this important new institution of the Hungarian People's Republic, of the Enterprise Council. Naturally I am happy to have met personally with you Enterprise Council members here, and to have been able to hear more than a few opinions. I would like to speak on a few issues, partly in connection with the things that have been said.

"First, I would like to say frankly, I am responsible for the most important principles of the decision on the functioning of the Enterprise Council. I participated in the decision to establish something like this; however, I did not take part in the detailed regulation of its operation. Thus I did not participate in the organizational aspects of individual facets of operation, and I ask you to take this into consideration.

"This institution means democratization. What is Marxism for? Karl Marx, Friedrich Engels, and Lenin later on did not develop this ideology, which we call Marxism -- or Marxism-Leninism in today's world -- in my opinion just to found a famous theory and thus write their names into the history books. These people did not work for that. They worked, critically examining capitalist society, so that the oppressed can be liberated, so that the exploitation of man by man ends, and so that the worker can become a free man with a better life. I believe this is that ideology's mission.

"To put it differently: These days, for example, the Hungarian people do not exist just so we can try out a theory on them, to see whether the theory works or not. On the contrary, the purpose of our Marxist-Leninist science and our socialist principles is to ensure that people have a better and more humane life. Thus, within this context, I place democratization and the Enterprise Council.

"We must learn to manage the economy well in the socialist society. We very warmly greet the enterprise councils. We must say that we greet their daily work, which naturally must be cleansed. It must evolve well and accurately. To the extent that they help efficient economic management and development within the socialist framework, they will help establish the basis which serves the elevation of the workers' living standard to a higher level.

"Good information is needed, because even the members of the enterprise councils do not have the same information at their disposal. Good information is needed so that the questions on the agenda can be seen in the correct and appropriate light. It does not even matter if the information is varied or if different concepts appear. What is important is that everyone who must decide has the appropriate information put in a suitable light.

"Well, you tell me that when there is a vote you cannot even abstain. It's either yes or no. In that case every single person with responsibility -- irrespective of qualifications -- should have the information to vote yes or no with the right basis for an opinion.

"The party's role has been mentioned here. In my opinion that sphere of influence of social organs is fully in harmony with the independence and autonomy of the local economic leadership. There is complete harmony. The task of communists in a body such as this, the influence it must exert on the leadership's enterprise, is to fight for the implementation of our party and government's general economic policy principles. This is much more important than the fight for a sum of money, because complicated interests meet at this point.

"One of the contributors asked what happens when the enterprise's interest conflicts with the section. What is correct in my opinion is that the interest of the enterprise must decide. But there is another interest as well which you have not mentioned; dare I pronounce it? What happens when the interest conflicts with the interest of the people's economy?

"Also mentioned was collaboration with the managing director. There should be a day in the year when the enterprise director is dependent upon the enterprise's employees. To look at it from the other side, there must be someone to issue the orders on the other days of the year, so the director issues the orders.

"Let there be no misunderstanding here, comrades, because we do not want a collective leadership, even one without an Enterprise Council, which leads to anarchy, chaos, and useless long-winded discussions instead of rational action. We must not take anyone's sphere of influence away from him, from the trade unions, even less from the party organization -- though I am biased since I am a party functionary. [laughter] We must not take anything away from KISZ [Communist Youth League] either.

"But, comrades, we either learn to work in a functional manner, or I don't know what to do next. You have influence; sit down together, make decisions, express your opinions so that they are included wherever needed, [words indistinct] and let's get on with it. Do not chew over and meditate on one question for 2, 3, or 4 months at eight different places without reaching a decision.

"This, in my opinion, is the weak point of socialism -- namely, the inaccuracy and slowness of the decision-making process. If only we could improve things on this score, so that decisions are reached in as wide a sphere as possible and in possession of collective opinions, because this Enterprise Council fulfills a very important function: It aims to secure agreement among the workers and is a link to them. Opinions must flow in both directions. It is important for it to function but decisions must also be made, and work must proceed.

"Well, this is what I wanted to say in connection with our exchange of views and I would like to reiterate: I am happy to have been here and wish you well and many successes to the Enterprise Council. [applause]

AGRICULTURE TU SECRETARY ON 'SERIOUS PROBLEMS'

LD101927 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Text] Hungarian agriculture has a good record of supplying the population and it contributes to the maintenance of the balance of the people's economy.

Nevertheless, due to high costs the sector also has some serious problems. This was pointed out by General Secretary Ferenc Dobi at the congress of the Trade Union of Agricultural, Forestry, and Water Management Workers. He said that collective and state farms failed to keep the pace of increased incomes in line with the increased prices of materials and machinery. The number of loss-making farms therefore increased and less money is available for development. Another problem has been caused by strong fluctuations in the procurement prices of agricultural products, thus leading to a loss of productive spirit and hindering management on the basis of plans.

UNDER-UTILIZATION OF MACHINERY CRITICIZED

LD141407 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 14 Jan

[Andras Domany report]

[Summary] The Budapest People's Control Commission has recently carried out an investigation into the degree of utilization of expensive machinery by enterprises. According to the report, larger installations in the 15 major enterprises investigated were in operation for barely more than one shift per day. The reasons for this apparent waste are complex. It is common knowledge that it is difficult to find people willing to work three shifts. But fewer people know that many machines are standing idle simply because there is no demand for their products. Then there are machines that would be excellent, but the enterprise has no money for foreign-made fittings and tools. With the fittings that can be obtained, the machine's capacity is reduced by a third.

However there are problems with Hungarian equipment as well. Hurgarian-made computer-guided machine tools stand idle for 3 to 4 months a year simply because the manufacturer is in no hurry to service them or deliver the necessary spare parts. Finally, too few enterprises attempt to exploit the spare capacity of their expensive machinery by doing contract work for other factories.

ANTONOV, DELEGATION LEAVE BUDAPEST 15 JAN

LD161153 Budapest MTI in English 1015 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] Budapest, January 15 (MTI) -- It was stated at the session that direct relations are developing between Hungary and the Soviet Republics of Ukraine, Georgia, Azerbaizhan and Moldavia. Technical-scientific cooperation shows the most progress as agreements on the elaboration of 35-40 themes are in force and a number of additional agreements are being prepared.

Aleksey Antonov met Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, Karoly Nemeth, deputy general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, and Ferenc Havasi, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee.

The Soviet deputy prime minister, accompanied by Jozsef Marjai, visited the Midicor and Tungsram factories. At the time of the session, members of the Soviet delegation held separate talks with Hungarian partners and company managers.

On Wednesday [15 January] Aleksey Antonov and his party left Budapest. They were seen off at Ferihegy Airport by Jozsef Marjai.

PLO'S FARUQ QADDUMI DEPARTS AFTER 2-DAY VISIT

LD161356 Budapest MTI in English 1104 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Budapest, January 16 (MTI) -- Faruq Qaddumi, member of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization and head of the Political Department who had paid a visit to Budapest from January 14 to 16, left Hungary on Thursday.

ORZECHOWSKI OUTLINES FOREIGN POLICY DIRECTIONS

LD151547 Warsaw PAP in English 1408 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] Warsaw, Jan. 15: In reply to RZECZPOSPOLITA's poll on ministerial plans for 1986, Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski said:

"The prime direction of our activities will be to develop comprehensive ties with the Soviet Union and the remaining states of the Warsaw Treaty and the CMEA, both in bilateral relations and within the framework of those organizations. We will actively put to life the agreements reached at the meeting in Sofia of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member states, the Prague meeting of the Warsaw Treaty leaders, and at CMEA sessions in Warsaw and Moscow.

"While consolidating the progress achieved in 1985 in breaking through policies of isolation applied against this country by some capitalist states, we will aim at strengthening Poland's position on the international arena, including especially her prestige in the East-West dialogue, in the CSCE process and on the platform of international conferences and organizations. Within this context big significance to the congress of intellectuals for a peaceful future of the world, to be held in Warsaw this month.

"Our foreign policies are of an open character. We will therefore put in efforts to develop mutually advantageous contacts with capitalist states, based on respect for the principles of international law and respect for binding treaties," Minister Orzechowski continued.

"The existing threat of nuclear annihilation makes preserving and consolidating peace become the key issue. We all should therefore wish one another, and at the same time strive to strengthen what has come to be known as the 'Geneva spirit' in international relations following last year's meeting between CPSU CC General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev and President Ronald Reagan."

"This signifies a chance to return to detente, to normal cooperation between states with different political systems and a possibility to solve many sore problems facing the international community. I am convinced that this is the desire of a vast majority of Poles," he concluded.

JARUZELSKI, MESSNER GREET PRK ON NATIONAL DAY

AU141304 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 8 Jan 86 p 1

[Greetings message from Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR first secretary and State Council chairman, and Premier Zbigniew Messner to Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party and PRK State Council chairman, and to Hun Sen, chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers]

[Text] To Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea [PRK], in Phnom Penh:

Dear comrades, on the occasion of your national day -- the proclamation of the PRK -- on behalf of the PZPR Central Committee, the State Council and the PPR Council of Ministers, the Polish people, and on our own behalf we send our cordial greetings and congratulations to you, to the KPRP Central Committee, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the PRK, and to the Cambodian people.

Under the leadership of the KPRP, in the past 7 years the Cambodian people have scored considerable successes in strengthening the PRK, in rebuilding their country, and in promoting its socioeconomic development.

The Cambodian people continue to successfully accomplish the tasks mapped out by the Fifth KPRP Congress and to expand cooperation with socialist countries and the forces of progress in the world, benefiting by their assistance and support. Together with Vietnam and Laos, they continue to take constructive action in favor of lasting peace and fruitful cooperation among the countries of Southeast Asia.

We wish to express our pleasure with the favorably developing Polish-Cambodian relations. We are convinced that the friendship and mutually beneficial cooperation between our parties, countries, and peoples will continue to intensify for the good of socialism and peace.

Dear comrades, please accept our best wishes for the Cambodian people and for the further development of the PRK.

Signed: Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR first secretary and chairman of the PPR State Council; Zbigniew Messner, chairman of the PPR Council of Ministers

CZECHOWICZ ANALYZES TRIP TO ISRAELI CP CONGRESS

LD052127 Warsaw PAP in English 2006 GMT 5 Jan 86

[Text] Warsaw, Jan 5 -- Among the foreign delegations attending the recent 20th Congress of the Communist Party of Israel in Haifa present was a delegation of the Polish United Workers Party with Political Bureau member, first secretary of the Lodz PUWP Committee Tadeusz Czechowicz. The Lodz-based socio-cultural weekly ODGLOSY printed an interview with Tadeusz Czechowicz.

Excerpts:

T. Czechowicz: Poland does not maintain diplomatic relations with Israel as normalization of these relations between our states would mean our acceptance to Israel's expansionist policy towards the Arab states. But this is not so. We continue to be in favour of the right of the Palestinians to self-determination, that is why we back their right to set up own, independent state. We are also for secure frontiers of Israel from before 1967.

Our attitude towards those citizens of Israel who in the past used to link their fates with Poland is marked by humanitarian reasons and that is why -- on the reciprocity basis -- Poland has agreed to establish our mission of limited powers in Tel Aviv. We also meet half-way the expectations and needs of a considerable part of the Jewish society who, in this way or another, were linked with Poland before they settled in Israel. With this aim in view we have been widening cultural relations. Recently, the company of the Warsaw Opera House and the Tadeusz Kantor Theatrical Company staged performances in Israel. Both companies met with kind reception.

Our party maintains various contacts with the Communist Party of Israel. The CPI has shared our party's view towards the socio-political situation in Poland and it has come out against the anti-Polish campaign conducted by right-wing and reactionary mass media. So the participation of a delegation of the PUWP in the debates of the 20th Congress of the Communist Party of Israel was quite natural.

Q: What were the other delegations participating in the debates of the 20th congress?

T. Czechowicz: There were 16 foreign delegates including our delegation. Present was a CPSU delegation, there were delegations of parties from socialist countries (?and), besides, from the United States, Canada, the FRG, Japan, Greece, Italy, Cyprus.

Q: The president of Israel also accepted an invitation to attend the congress which made an (?event) and brought very different comments.

T. Czechowicz: Israel's President Chaim Herzog attended the opening of the congress. This was an event without a precedence. Hence different commentaries. Representatives of the Israeli extreme right strongly protested aginast it. Asked by newsmen about the reason for such a decision a spokesman to the president stated that as the president had participated in the debates of other states, also this invitation was accepted by him.

Q: Some people in Israel commented, Chaim Herzog's presence at the opening of the 20th Congress of the Communist Party of Israel as a gesture towards Palestinian Arabs and also as an attempt to change the Israeli attitude towards the socialist states.

T. Czechowicz: In his speech delivered at the congress the president did say that the improvement in relations between the Soviet Union, the socialist countries and Israel -- despite the existing discrepancies in views towards the question of peace in the Middle East -- lies in the interest of all. He also recalled the role of the Soviet Army in the Second World War and the fact that the Soviet Union had been the first state to recognize the existence of Israel in 1948. During a break in the debates Chaim Herzog met foreign delegates participating in the congress which likewise raised lively interest in Israel.

POLICE DISRUPT DISSIDENTS' PRESS CONFERENCE

Two Arrested

LD162117 Hamburg DPA in German 1820 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Excerpts] Warsaw, 16 Jan (DPA) -- Police in uniform and in plain clothes today broke up a press conference in the Warsaw apartment of civil rights campaigner Jacek Kuron, on the sidelines of the intellectuals' peace congress, by dissidents and members of the pacifist organisation "Freedom and Peace." At least two participants were arrested and taken away in police cars.

About 25 Western journalists had gathered in the apartment when police officers in uniform and at least two security officials in plain clothes entered and without further explanation called on all those present to show their identity papers. The papers were collected for the identities to be noted. Each person whose identity papers were returned had to leave the apartment immediately. Two Austrian participants in the conference appeared when the action was already in full swing.

Two hundred Polish intellectuals, including well-known artists, have addressed an appeal to those taking part in the conference and requested them to demand the release of all political prisoners in Poland. There can be no peace without respecting human and civil rights. The government, which sponsored the congress, is holding about 220 political prisoners, according to the statement which was made known this evening.

The signatories include poets Zbigniew Herbert and Ernest Bryll, writers Marian Brandys and Tadeusz Konwicki, journalists Stefan Bratkowski and Dariusz Fikus, and actress Maja Komarowska.

Released, Meet Press

HK170546 Hong Kong AFP in English 0529 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Text] Warsaw, Jan 17 (AFP) -- Two leading Polish dissidents who were picked up for police questioning Thursday [16 January] were released during the evening and told to report back to police today.

The police action against Jacek Kuron, 49, founder of the KOR Human Rights group, and mathemitician Janusz Onyszkiewicz, 49, former spokesman for the banned Solidarity free trade union, came as Warsaw was hosting an "International Congress for Intellectuals Seeking World Peace."

Mr Kuron told journalists that police asked him among other things, about the activities of Bogdan Borusewicz, 37, the number two man in Solidarity's underground leadership, who was arrested in Gdansk a week ago. He also said two women, Marta Kucharska and Barbara Malak, had been questioned after a police raid on his apartment where the indepedent pacifist movement "Peace and Liberty" had been due to hold a news conference for Western journalists.

[Hamburg DPA in German at 1956 GMT on 16 January, cites Janusz Onyszkiewicz reporting after his return that he was also questioned all day about the activities of Borusewicz.]

URBAN REPORT ON PRICES, DISSIDENT ACTIONS,

LD071541 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Text] Price proposals for this year are being prepared by the government. In general, all price increases should be within 9 percent per annum. Following the government's approval of the price proposals, they will be presented to the trade unions and the community, according to government spokesman Jerzy Urban at a press conference for foreign journalists.

He also informed them about the Supreme Court's postponement of the appeal trial concerning Adam Michnik, Bogdan Lis, and Wladyslaw Frasyniuk. The request for the trial's postponement was submitted by the defense.

Minister Urban also spoke about Polish debts due for repayment last year. He also discussed results of the post mortem examination carried out on Marcin Antonowicz, a student from Olsztyn. It appears that the cause of injuries which caused death was a blow against a hard surface as he fell out of the car.

Notes Borusewicz Arrest

LD141958 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Excerpts] One subject was the arrest of Bogdan Borusewicz.

[Begin Urban recording] The prosecutor presented Borusewicz with charges of taking part in illegal organizations, calling a provisional coordination and regional commission as well as initiating and organizing various activities contrary to law to instigate public unrest, and ordered his provisional arrest.

In the interests of the investigation, I cannot say anything at present about the circumstances of the arrest. In any case, I think that it was not a coincidence that, after having detained Borusewicz, the Gdansk security service eliminated two printing workshops which were the printing base of the local illegal structure. Printing machines, paper, and other materails used for printing were seized there and more arrests of people who were involved with that activity followed. The investigation is in progress and it is intensive. [end recording]

'JAN REM' CITED ON OPPOSITION'S 'WISHFUL THINKING'

LD101452 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0730 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Text] The press carries another article by Jan Rem [Government spokesman Jerzy Urban's pen name] today from the cycle 'Self-Judgements' [samosad]. It deals with various manifestos, appeals, and letters composed by the opposition and recently popularized by Western broadcasting stations. These manifestos, proclamations, and letters, usually made in Gdansk, have various word compositions but their contents are always the same: namely, that the Polish economy is deteriorating and its downfall has resulted from the fact that the nation does not want to work. The resumption of the former trade union's activity allegedly will save the economy and enthusiasm will carry the Polish economy to the top.

Naturally, this is only wishful thinking. The Polish economy in no way will overcome the difficulties through some sudden effort after which there will be an abundance of everything. Jan Rem recalls that the same people, now promising so much were speaking along similar lines in 1980. For example, they said: only register our union and work will begin throughout the country. The union was registered and new strikes started. No one in the course of history, especially in such a short period, ever promised the Poles as much as a Solidarity leadership that did not even attempt to fulfill any of those promises. The trust of millions of honest union members was abused in the process. Now, the same people are starting to promise again after several years. By doing this, they show great nerve and disrespect for the society in which they would like to regain influence, Jan Rem concludes.

ANTIMONOPOLY LEGISLATION FILED WITH SEJM

LD152007 Warsaw PAP in English 1414 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] Warsaw, 15 Jan -- A long-awaited draft law on counteracting monopolistic practices in the national economy has been filed with the Sejm. The law is designed to prevent economic units from undertaking activities aimed against social interest, as well as against agreements concluded by such units which are likely to produce similar effects.

Activities which might be regarded as monopolistic under the new law for example include fixing ridiculously high prices or scaling down production with a view to higher prices, and agreements between suppliers and buyers which would reduce or specify the volume of production, or agreements conducive to boycotting other units.

In order to prevent the formation of such monopolistic structure, economic units considering mergers will have to consult their plans with an anti-monopoly body, that is the government's pienipotentiary for counteracting monopolistic practices. The organ has also been empowered to protest in case the whole of circumstances implies that the merger is not beneficial in economic terms.

PZPR POLITBURO REVIEWS CC PLENARY SESSION

LD152246 Warsaw PAP in English 2015 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] Warsaw, 15 Jan -- The PUWP Central Committee Political Bureau yesterday reviewed the programmatic and organizational premises of the 24th plenary meeting of the Central Committee.

The plenum will deal with lines of activities to improve the system of education and higher learning and with problems of the young generation.

The Political Bureau reviewed a draft of its report for the 24th plenum and information on the implementation of the resolution of the 9th plenary meeting of the Central Committee on youth problems.

The meeting accepted the view that basic problems of national education, the shaping of socialist consciousness and civic stances of the young generation, would be one of the most important subjects of the discussion within the party and society before the 10th Congress of the PUWP.

A creative discussion on these issues will foster the commencement of work aimed at mapping out a long-range programme for the development of the system of education and institutions of higher learning.

The Political Bureau accepted the information on the implementation of the resolution on youth, issued by the 9th plenary meeting of the PUWP CC. It accentuated that the ideological-educational, organizational and monitoring activities started after the 9th plenum had brought favourable yet differentiated results. What has been especially noted is a growing interest of PUWP administration bodies and its grassroot organizations in the work with young people. Vital problems of upbringing, of life and professional start of the young generation are being taken up. Favourable changes are taking place in the consciousness of youth.

The Political Bureau emphasized the need for a further effective and steady implementation of the 9th plenum resolution, for taking up activities corresponding to the expectations and real needs of the young.

The Political Bureau acquainted itself with a draft law on youth which takes into account the remarks and proposals put forward in the course of the social consultation, especially in the milieu of young people. The Political Bureau decided to recommend the PUWP deputies' club to support the draft in the Sejm.

SLUPSK PZPR FIRST SECRETARY RESIGNS, REPLACED

LD141635 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] The tasks of party members and candidates in the campaign before the 10th congress were discussed at today's plenum of the voivodship party committee in Slupsk. Members of the plenum relieved Edward Szydlik, at his request, for the post of first secretary of the voivodship party committee in Slupsk. In a secret ballot Zygmunt Czazasty, previously deputy head of the PZPR Central Committee social and vocational department, was elected first secretary of the voivodship party committee.

PARTY, GOVERNMENT PERSONNEL CHANGES ANNOUNCED

AU150605 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 11-12 Jan 86 p 2

AU150605 [Summary] -- On the recommendation of the minister of agriculture, forestry, and food economy, the chairman of the Council of Ministers has appointed Zbigniew Nocznicki undersecretary of state in this ministry. He will be the minister's first deputy at the same time. Dr Bogdan Krolewski, first deputy minister and undersecretary in the former Ministry of Agriculture and Food Economy, has moved to political activity on account of his election to the presidium of the ZSL Supreme Committee.

In Gorzow Voivodship

LD151640 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] A resolution on the schedule for political and organizational undertakings in the campaign prior to the 10th PZPR congress has been adopted by the voivodship party organization in Gorzow. In the second part of the proceedings, Florian Ratajczak was released from the post of Voivodship Committee at his own request, in connection with his transfer to work in the diplomatic service. Wiktor Kinacki, well-known party and social activist, lately Polish ambassador to Belgrade, was elected to the post.

New Elbag Party Chief

LD141107 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0200 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] The voivodship party committee in Elbag at a plenary meeting defined tasks resulting from the resolution of the recent 23rd Central Committee plenum. In connection with transfer to other employment the voivodship committee accepted the resignation of Jerzy Prusiecki from the post of first secretary of the voivodship committee in Elbag, and appointed Boleslaw Smagala to the post. Smagala recently held the post of deputy head of Cadre Policy Department of the Central Committee.

MARCHUK HIGHLIGHTS SOVIET COOPERATION PROSPECTS

AU131906 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 12 Jan 86

[Dumitru Tinu interviews Guriy I. Marchuk, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, on "the broad prospects for expanding Romanian-Soviet scientific-technological cooperation" -- first three paragraphs are newspaper's introduction]

[Text] Comrade G.I. Marchuk, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, visited our country recently, together with a group of Soviet scientists.

As has been reported, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu received the leader of the Soviet delegation Friday afternoon, 10 January.

During a talk, G.I. Marchuk presented the main directions of Soviet scientific-technological development in the light of the new CPSU program, and spoke about his opinion of the prospects for developing Romanian-Soviet scientific-technological cooperation.

Extensive preparations are under way in the Soviet Union for the 27th CPSU Congress that will establish socioeconomic development goals in the current 5-year plan and in the future, G.I. Marchuk said. Our party has defined the strategic course to speed up our country's development; this course is reflected in the new draft program and is given concrete shape in the main directions of the USSR's development in the 1986-90 period and up to the year 2000 which will be adopted by the congress. The most important factor for the successful achievement of these major goals put forward by the party is the acceleration of scientific-technological progress.

Question: The CPSU program defines the acceleration of scientific-technological progress as the basic question of the party's economic strategy. What considerations have determined an essential stress on scientific-technological progress in drafting the Soviet Union's future development programs?

Answer: It must be said that our country has always attached great importance to developing science and technology. Thanks to the attention and concern the party and government gave to developing science, a strong scientific-technological potential was created in the USSR. The important achievements in Soviet science in modern energy, in conquering outer space, in creating the electronics and microelectronics industry, the production of artificial diamonds, in developing microbiology, and in combating diseases are well known. These and many other achievements are based, as is known, on the development of fundamental research. The guiding line is that of the triad: science-technology-production.

The important task now is to speed up scientific-technological progress. This requirement was stressed vigorously at the 1985 April plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. The problem was defined as follows: revolutionary changes are necessary; it is necessary to proceed mainly to new technological systems, to peak technologies with with the highest efficiency. What is involved is equipping all branches of the national economy, in keeping with the current achievements of science and technology. By making extensive use of the achievements of the scientific-technological revolution and by ensuring forms of socialist economic management in keeping with current requirements and conditions, we must achieve a substantial acceleration of socio-economic progress. In fact, there is no other way.

There was a time when our country had both the necessary material and human resources for the large-scale development of the national economy. What is involved now is intensive development by modernizing the forces of production on a general scale.

An important point in the activity of implementing the decisions of the 1985 April plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and in preparing the party congress was the CPSU Central Committee meeting in summer last year, connected with questions pertaining to scientific-technological progress. The report presented by the CPSU Central Committee general secretary, Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, and the speeches made by the participants expressed profound concern over the existing situation; unresolved problems and difficulties in this sector were presented in an objective way, and means were pointed out to achieve a radical change in the material-technological base of the national economy by more rapidly introducing the achievements of science and technology and by perfecting the leadership and economic mechanism.

For the effects of scientific-tconological progress to be rapidly felt in socioeconomic activity, priority directions for the intensive, rational, and balanced development of scientific research must be correctly defined to ensure the highest efficiency in the national economy.

Question: We would like you to present those priorities.

Answer: One of the key elements in this sequence of priorities is the problem of new technologies. The main directions of economic development, a document that will be presented at the congress, stipulate a 1.5-2-fold increase in the share of new technologies introduced into the economy. In close connection with this, the problem of automation and comprehensive mechanization is posed.

The problem of saving raw materials, fuels, electrical power, other materials, and labor is of great importance for an intensive economy. The task we are facing is to cover 75-80 percent of the national economy's extra requirements of fuel, raw and other materials from savings.

We attach increasingly great importance to production quality, which is particularly emphasized in the new CPSU draft program. Certain improvements have been made in this respect in recent years. In spite of all this, we must admit that the problem of the quality and technical level of products continues to be the sore point of the economy. In accordance with development guidelines, we will have to increase the share of high quality industrial production by 1.9-2.1 times in the current 5-year plan.

We are also concentrating our scientific efforts on further expanding the use of computers at all levels of the national economy. We thus aim at increasing labor productivity 2.3-2.5 times in the next 15 years.

Finally, another most important problem is to reorganize the planning and management system and the entire economic mechanism. In this respect, new economic branches are included in the new economic experiment now being broadly applied that will be generally introduced in the entire economy as of 1987.

An important factor for successfully solving the task of accelerating the scientific-technical progress of our country and other CEMA members is the cooperation among our countries. Our long-standing cooperation in this field is clear proof of this. We have now proceeded to another important stage of our scientific-technical cooperation, linked with the implementation of the "Complex Program on the Scientific-Technical Progress of CEMA Member-Countries until the Year 2000," drafted following the decisions adopted at the 1984 summit economic meeting. The steady implementation of this program will assist the faster socioeconomic development of our fraternal countries, on the basis of the latest achievements of scientific-technical progress.

Question: How do you assess the evolution of scientific-technical cooperation between Romania and the USSR? In your opinion, what prospects exist for expanding this cooperation in the light of your talks in our country and the documents signed on this occasion?

Answer: I would like to stress that our visit to Romania coincides with the 35th anniversary of the signing of the first scientific-technical cooperation agreement between our countries. This agreement has contributed to establishing close cooperation ties between scientists and experts from our countries in practically all the most important branches of science and technology, and to solving certain major scientific-technical problems, thus playing a very important role for the national economies of the Soviet Union and Romania. We have based this cooperation on the principles of fraternal friendship, mutual assistance, equal rights, and mutual advantage.

While our countries have further developed, it has become necessary to apply new and more efficient forms of scientific-technical cooperation, such as mutual exchanges of studies, the performing of operations on the basis of contracts, and coordination and cooperation in scientific research.

A short while ago we were received by Comrade Elena Ceausescu, chairman of the National Council of Science and Education. On this occasion we discussed the diversification of Soviet-Romanian scientific-technical cooperation. We are very pleased with the signing in Bucharest of a program of scientific-technical cooperation between Romania and the USSR for the 1986-90 period, a program which covers more than 130 issues and subjects in all important fields of the economy of both countries: the extractive industry, energy, metallurgy, machine-building, chemistry, construction, the building-materials industry, agriculture, the food industry, and so forth.

Looking back on the distance covered thus far, one can clearly see the results of the all-around cooperation between our countries. On the basis of decisions of our party congresses and of understandings reached during meetings between the leaders of our communist parties and governments, in the coming period, the scientific-technical ties between our two countries will aim to further develop and improve cooperation and raise its economic efficiency in accordance with the interests of our countries.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY PLO'S FARUQ QADDUMI

Received by Vaduva, Stoian

AU161817 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1800 GMT 16 Jan

[Text] Comrade Ilie Vaduva, minister of foreign affairs, today met with a delegation of the Palestine Liberation Organization led by Faruq Qaddumi, member of the PLO Executive Committee and chief of the organization's political department, who is paying a visit to our country.

Faruq Qaddumi and the other delegation members were also received by Comrade Ion Stoian, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee.

Attends PLO Reception

AU170752 Bucharest AGERPRIES in English 2031 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 16/1/1986 -- On the 21st celebration of the day of the day of the Palestinian revolution, 'Izzat 'Abd al-rabb permanent representative to Romania of the Palestinisn Liberation, Organization gave a reception on January 16.

Ilie Vaduva, minister of foreign affairs, Olimpia Solominesce, deputy head of section, the CC of the RCP, representatives of ministries and central institutions and journalists participated.

Faruq Qaddumi, member of the Executive Committee, head of the PLO political department, and members of the PLO delegation now visiting Romania, attended.

LATE REPORT: 'FRESH HOPES' FROM GORBACHEV OFFER

AU171137 Bucharest AGEPRRES in English 1028 GMT 17 Jan 86

["In the Spirit of the Major Desiderata of Eliminating the Nuclear Threat, Achievine Disarmament and Ensuring World Peace -- an Article Published by SCINTEIA in Its January 17 Issue, Signed V. Alexandrescu" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 17/1/1986 -- It was with fresh hopes that mankind entered 1986 that was proclaimed the international year of peace. Peoples everywhere expect action to be taken in the spirit of reason, of the foremost interests of humanity, so that the statements and commitments of statesmen to lessen confrontation and the nuclear threat be underlain by practical concrete measures conducive to disarmament, to a durable world peace. Consequently, any proposal, any initiative in support of these legitimate desiderata obviously draws a positive response from broad social and political forces, from peoples everywhere.

The new proposals contained in a programme of disarmament measures put forth by the general secretary of the CC of the CPSU, Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, aroused the deep interest of public opinion in this country as well as of broad circles of the international public opinion. In effect, it makes a number of proposals to help end the arms race and the militarization of space, reduce the war threat in general, build up confidence and security internationally. Outstanding among these proposals -- some of which span a long period of time -- is the programme for a step-by-step banning of all nuclear weapons by the end of this century.

The Soviet Union, said Mikhail Gorbachev, proposed that the dawn of the third millenium should see an end to nuclear weapons on the basis of mutually acceptable aggreements subject to strict control.

At the same time, the Soviet Union decided to extend its nuclear test moratorium for a further three months from its expiry on December 31, 1985 and could continue in force, should the United States stop its nuclear tests too. The moratorium would become bilateral and eventually multilateral.

Unquestionably, the Soviet Union's proposals and measures are a positive, constructive fact of international life, evincing concern for the continuity of the efforts aimed at appropriate understandings conducive to the cessation of the arms race, of nuclear tests, to the gradual reduction of all nuclear weapons down to their liquidation, to rid mankind of the atomic nightmare.

As is known, Socialist Romania, the president of this country, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, hold the view that the removal of the nuclear threat, a halt to the arms race, a passage to disarmament measures, nuclear disarmament measures above all, are essential today. For that goal to be attained, great efforts have been made by our party and state, by the general secretary of the party and president of the republic, that show in many constructive initiatives and proposals that were echoed internationally. "We would like" the president of Romania said recently "that the year 1986 should mark a passage to real, concrete achievements, in the spirit of the commitments and statements on the liquidation of the nuclear arms, the halting of the deployment of and removing medium-range missiles and eventually of all nuclear weapons from Europe, an end to nuclear tests and the militarization of space."

At the Soviet-American summit in Geneva late last year the two sides are known to have agreed that, since no victor would emerge from a nuclear war, and that they were not after military supremacy, talks should continue on all problems related to nuclear and space weapons. A new round of talks has actually started. Romania, having duly welcomed the summit, also showed that peoples were expecting a passage from statements to facts, to negotiations conducted with a high sense of responsibility to come to adequate agreements. Of course, to the extent the Soviet Union's new proposals draw the right reaction from the other side, they can become a significant materialization of the statements and the agreements that were made in principle at the summit.

The first stage of the Soviet Union's proposed programme of measures would also involve a complete elimination of the medium-range missiles of the two countries in the European zone. This would rid Europe of the nuclear threat, to help a relaxation of the political climate and greater security on this continent, the promotion of detente and collaboration around the world. With such a new climate, the other nuclear powers could also join in the disarmament measures outlined for the subsequent stages.

Highly important among the disarmament measures as a whole is the cessation of the manufacture and deployment of new nuclear weapons as a first step. Romania is known to have welcomed the Soviet Union's decision unilaterally to halt all nuclear tests. Our country repeatedly emphasised that the testing of new nuclear arms should be stopped for the duration of the talks. An agreement to make the Soviet Union's unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests -- extended for a further three months -- to become bilateral and eventually multilateral would no doubt have a great international significance, help dispel mistrust, provide a framework for mutually acceptable agreements towards the major goal of the complete elimination of nuclear weapons.

This country was and is for an agreement to prevent the extension of the arms race into space so that the outer space may be used for peaceful purposes alone, provide the ground for broad international cooperation for the benefit of the whole mankind. The proposals contained in the Soviet Union's programme on that line obviously meet the expectations of peoples all over the world.

Very much like the other proposals -- for the complete elimination of the chemical weapons, reduction of conventional weapons which, with today's technology, are tending more and more to become weapons of mass destruction, reduction of troops -- by their positive effects could, lessening tension, promote the cause of disarmament and peace.

Welcoming the Soviet Union's the new proposals and measures, the Romanian people, Socialist Romania hope that both sides do all to come to mutually acceptable agreements as soon as possible paying the way for real progress in an effort to stop the arms race, pass on to concrete disarmament measures, nuclear first of all, rid mankind from the spectre of nuclear destruction. No effort is too big for the cause of peace: any proposal, any initiative that can help remove the serious nuclear threat to mankind should be met with a sense of utmost understanding, of responsibility for the destiny of mankind. It is the firm belief of our country, of the Romanian people that the concerted action of all states, of all peace-loving forces can help, create progress toward the fulfilment of the pressing desiderata of peoples: to avert the nuclear threat, safeguard civilization, make world peace and detente reign supreme.

BRIEFS

ANDREI RECEIVES INDONESIAN EVOY -- On 30 October Comrade Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs, received Raden Heman Benny Mochtan, the new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Indonesia to the SR of Romania. [Excerpt] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 31 Oct 85 p 5 AU]

ANDREI RECEIVES HUNGARIAN ENVOY -- On 1 November Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs received Szuts Pal, the new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Hungarian People's Republic. [Excerpt] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 2 Nov 85 p 5 AU]

NORWEGIAN AMBASSADOR DEPARTS -- On 31 October, the Norwegian ambassador in Bucharest, Borre Merlees Riise, gave a reception at the end of his mission in our country. [Excerpt] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 1 Nov 85 p 5 AU]

GORBACHEV PLAN 'GOOD SIGNPOST' TO DISARMAMENT

LD161751 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] [Announcer] Here is a foreign political commentary on Moscow's new initiatives in connection with nuclear disarmament and the first reactions by President Reagan. It is a question of the initiative by Mikhail Gorbachev which envisions that by the end of this century all stockpiles of nuclear arms should be destroyed in three stages and that their production should be banned. Milika Sundic speaks:

Mikhail Gorbachev's call for the complete liquidation of nuclear arms will, in all probability, not essentially alter the course of today's resumed Geneva negotiations between the two superpowers on decreasing and limiting ballistic and nuclear arms and the demilitarization of space. It will, however, undoubtedly give it new weight. The Soviet leader's initiative could have been expected since it mostly fits Moscow's efforts to win the United States for a more serious and comprehensive approach to the problem of decreasing and limiting nuclear arms.

The essence of Mikhail Gorbachev's proposal is that by the end of this century all stockpiles of nuclear arms should be destroyed and their further production permanently banned. The plan is divided into three stages in which most significance is attached to decreasing the existing nuclear arms by one-half, then to decreasing and limiting missiles which can reach the territories of the United States and the Soviet Union, and the liquidation of medium-range missiles in Europe. At the same time, the two superpowers would also agree not to manufacture space arms, which is the biggest stumbling block in the negotiations so far on decreasing and limiting nuclear and ballistic arms and the demilitarization of space.

If the first stage of the Mikhail Gorbachev plan were to be realized by 1990, which is almost impossible to forecast, the second stage would also include all other countries which possess nuclear arms, that is, China, Great Britain, and France, which have missiles with a range of up to 1,000 km. That is, the second stage would also encompass a ban on this type of arms by 1995 at the latest. The third stage of the Mikhail Gorbachev plan is contained in the very title of his message to all nations of the world, that is, that nuclear arms should be permanently eliminated. It is a very significant initiative by the Soviet leader which, however, does not mean that this is all that has to be done in the area of general and controlled disarmament. True, in his first reaction Reagan has said that he welcomes Gorbachev's initiative as a useful step forward in the direction of disarmament, but this by no means signifies that the United States will also accept it in its present form.

The problem of decreasing and limiting nuclear arms, that is, the problem of a complete elimination of nuclear arms, is one of the most delicate that the world faces today. However, the world cannot be calm as long as the problem of disarmament is not approached in its entirety -- that is, not only with respect to nuclear arms, but also conventional arms. However, this is not even mentioned in the Mikhail Gorbachev plan. True, negotiations between the two blocs about decreasing troops and conventional arms in Europe have been underway in Vienna for many years, but so far they have not recorded any progress at all. Nor has there been any progress so far in the Geneva negotiations on decreasing and limiting ballistic and nuclear arms and the demilitarization of space.

The big question is: What will the present round of negotiations, which started in Geneva today, bring? The atmosphere will perhaps be more favorable than before, owing to the Reagan-Gorbachev meeting, but this again does not mean that speedy progress should be expected. There is still a great deal of time before the new meeting between the leaders of the two superpowers, and if there exists equal readiness to do something in the area of nuclear disarmament, the most recent plan by Mikhail Gorbachev could be used as a good signpost in that direction.

GREEK PRIME MINISTER PAPANDREOU VISITS

Arrives in Belgrade

LD150827 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0815 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] Belgrade 15 Jan (TANJUG) -- Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou arrived in Belgrade this morning for a 2-day official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia.

At Belgrade Airport he was welcomed and greeted by Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council. The welcoming ceremony was also attended by prominent personalities from the socio-political life of Yugoslavia, the Socialist Republic of Serbia, and Belgrade.

Talks With Planinc

AU151718 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] Official Yugoslav-Greek talks have opened in Belgrade. Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, and Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou talked about the further improvement of bilateral relations and topical international questions in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. Dragan Petrovic reports from the Palace of the Federation:

Both sides noted with pleasure during the talks that cooperation has been developing well, and that conditions exist for making a further step on the basis of known principles in the broadest advance of relations between the two neighboring countries. The two sides also noted that much has been done since the meeting in Athens 2 years ago, particularly in the sphere of economic relations. The considerable increase in the volume of trade was pointed out in this context. Wishing this cooperation to become even better, both sides spoke for the intensification of those elements of economic cooperation by which this cooperation would achieve a long-term aspect and stability. During the talks, our side emphasized the significance we attach to cooperation with the EC and with Greece itself within this framework.

Numerous questions pertaining to international relations were also discussed. With jointly expressed readiness for contributing to peaceful efforts and intentions in the world, both Yugoslavia and Greece expressed particular concern about the latest events in the wider neighboring region, the Mediterranean. A considerable part of the talks was devoted to relations in the Balkans. In that context, Milka Planinc reiterated Yugoslavia's firm orientation towards building good-neighborly relations, as well as strengthening multilateral cooperation in this part of the world.

The guest from Greece will be received tomorrow by Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

Separate talks between Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Karolos Papoulias, Greek minister of foreign affairs, have been planned for the afternoon. The two ministers will talk in more detail about some questions pertaining to bilateral cooperation, which will be a continuation of the already traditional consultations between the two ministries. Before the talks in the Palace of the Federation opened, the Greek prime minister visited the Memorial Center and laid flowers at President Tito's tomb.

Meets Vlajkovic, Zarkovic

LD161902 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] As we reported earlier, Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, has received Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou, who is on an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia. In the course of a prolonged conversation conducted on that occasion, Radovan Vlajkovic and Andreas Papandreou exchanged views on bilateral relations between the two countries and on a number of topical issues of international relations. It was established that there exist wide-ranging possibilities for promoting our long-standing bilateral cooperation. The present friendly and good-neighborly cooperation between SFRY and Greece at the same time reflects the requirements of the international situation, particularly in the region to which both countries belong. Both sides agreed that the visit and talks will contribute to such efforts.

In the discussion on international topics, particular attention was devoted to the developments in the Mediterranean and the situation in the Balkans in light of the two countries' differing international status and their efforts to strengthen peace, confidence, and international understanding. In this context reference was also made to cooperation in the Balkans and the need to increase it.

Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, also received Andreas Papandreou, leader of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK), who paid an official and friendly visit to your country at the invitation of the SFRY Presidency, and Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council.

The talks were characterized by friendship and mutual respects, the two main features of the traditional relations between the LCY and PASOK. The talks were attended on the Yugoslav side by Dobrivoje Vidic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Stanislav Stojanovic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; and Vladimir Sultanovic, SFRY ambassador in Greece. On the Greek side the talks were attended by Greek Foreign Minister Karolos Papoulias.

Vidoje Zarkovic informed his high-ranking guest about the current socioeconomic situation in our country, about the LCY's tasks and activities in implementing the long-term program of economic stabilization and, in particular, about the preparations for the 13th LCY Congress.

Andreas Papandreou spoke about the PASOK's program objectives and the way social tasks are being carried out in Greece in view of the Socialist government's efforts to institute progressive changes in the country's socioeconomic and political life, to improve the working people's position, and to consolidate the foundations of the renewed democracy in Greece.

Views were also put forward about the international siutation and the activities of the LCY and PASOK on the international scene. It was stressed that the tension and crisis in international relations, the arms race, and the worsening situation in developing countries are threatening world peace and national security. It is therefore necessary for progressive and democratic forces to invest increased efforts in the struggle for peace and equitable international cooperation. The two sides agreed on the need to comprehensively intensify cooperation between the LCY and PASOK to contribute to the successful solution of problems and tasks in good-neighborly relations and friendship between the peoples of Yugoslavia and Greece.

Foreign Ministers Meet

LD161952 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2155 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Jan (TANJUG) -- During the official friendly visit by Andreas Papandreou, prime minister of the Hellenic Republic of Greece, Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, held separate talks with Minister of Foreign Affairs Karolos Papoulias. The two sides exchanged views on bilateral cooperation and international problems which are of particular interest to the two countries. Special attention was devoted to cooperation with neighboring countries, the situation in the Balkans and Balkan cooperation. The talks took place in a friendly atmosphere and were characterized by similar or identical views on the majority of the topics discussed.

Departs for Athens

LD161705 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1452 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] Belgrade, January 16 (TANJUG) -- Greek Premier Andreas Papandreou left Belgrade today at the end of a two-day official visit to Yugoslavia.

At the end of his visit, Papandreou conferred with Yugoslav State Presidency President Radovan Vlajkovic on a number of current questions pertaining to international relations and bilateral relations between the two neighbouring countries.

Reviewing international East-West trends, Vlajkovic and Papandreou stressed that the two countries must contribute to detente, the preservation of peace and the promotion of cooperation. The two sides expressed concern over the Middle East situation and the use of force and pressures.

The Greek premier expressed interest in the activities of the Movement of Non-Alignment, assessing it to be an important factor in international relations.

Support for the preservation of the territorial integrity, sovereignty, independence and the non-aligned status of Cyprus was expressed in the talks, at which Yugoslav premier Milka Planinc and foreign minister Raif Dizdarevic and Greek Foreign Minister Karolos Papoulias were present.

Particular attention was devoted to trends in the Mediterranean and the situation in the Balkans, bearing in mind the diverse international position of the two countries and their efforts to promote peace, trust and international understanding. In this context, Balkan cooperation and the need for its intensification was noted.

The broad scope for the promotion of [words indistinct] was pointed out and the fact that the friendly, good-neighbour relations were a concrete expression of the needs of the international situation, particularly in the region to which the two countries belong.

In his capacity as leader of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK), Papandreou also conferred with League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Central Committee Presidency President Vidoje Zarkovic.

Joint Communique

LD161947 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1638 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Jan (TANJUG) -- In connection with a visit by Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou to Yugoslavia, a joint Yugoslav-Greek communique was published simultaneously in Belgrade and Athens this evening. It says:

At the invitation of the SFRY Presidency and of Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, Andreas Papandreou, prime minister of the Greek Republic, paid an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia on 15-16 January this year.

Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, held separate talks with Andreas Papandreou, prime minister of the Greek Government. In a cordial and friendly atmosphere they discussed bilateral relations and topical international questions.

Andreas Papandreou, prime minister of the Government of the Greek Republic, visited the Memorial Center and placed flowers at the grave of President Tito.

Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, and Andreas Papandreou, prime minister of the Government of the Greek Republic, discussed in detail the entire state of affairs of bilateral relations and the promotion of friendly, good-neighbor cooperation between the SFRY and the Greek Republic. The two heads of government also exchanged views on the present international situation and the most significant international problems.

It was stated with satisfaction during the talks that traditionally friendly relations and mutually useful cooperation between the two countries are developing successfully and are steadily improving in many areas.

It was confirmed that Yugoslav-Greek good-neighbor relations are based on the principles of sovereignty, territorial integrity, independence, noninterference in internal affairs, mutual confidence, respect, and benefit.

At the same time the two sides judged that there are unused possibilities and significant room for further comprehensive enlargement of all aspects of bilateral cooperation. They expressed readiness to make steady efforts toward promoting it.

The two prime ministers judged that economic cooperation between the SFRY and the Greek Republic is developing favorably. They also stressed that it is in their mutual interest to take measures to enlarge and promote the exchange of goods, as well as to ensure long-term production cooperation and specialization which would ensure their stability and quality.

The two sides agreed that it is necessary to make further efforts toward promoting and enlarging cooperation in the area of transportation, for which there are also favorable possibilities and which is in the interest of the two countries' economies.

Both sides stressed the significance of and interest in promoting scientific and technical cooperation, which would create more favorable conditions for various forms of long-term economic cooperation.

The work of the Joint Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation was assessed positively and stress was laid on its contribution to promoting bilateral relations.

The two sides expressed their readiness to start joint examination of possibilities for further simplifying administrative procedures which regulate the question of visas.

The two sides expressed their readiness to promote further cultural, educational, and information cooperation.

The two prime ministers exchanged views on the complex international situation. Particular attention was devoted to the need to strengthen peace and security in the world, halt the arms race, start disarmament, implement decisions of the CSCE, and make efforts toward detente in international relations.

The two prime ministers confirmed the great significance they attach to enlarging cooperation in the Balkans, again underlining their support for initiatives to turn this region into a zone of peace, security, and cooperation, free of nuclear arms and to continue activities aimed at achieving these objectives.

They pointed out the significance of bilateral and multilateral cooperation on the principles of good-neighborly relations, noninterference in internal affairs and respect for independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. They agreed that peace, security, and development in the region can be ensured on this basis.

The two prime ministers positively assessed the Soviet-U.S. Geneva summit, starting from the fact that this means the resumption of their dialogue at the top level. The joint declaration on the need to decrease tension in their relations, the agreement on regular meetings, and unanimity on the inadmissability of nuclear war, could be a positive step toward international detente and seeking solutions to the problems of disarmament. At the same time, it was stressed that without universal detente it is impossible to achieve lasting peace and security in the world.

The two sides judged that in the present complex international situation the Nonaligned Movement, as a global and independent factor of international relations, plays a significant role in finding just and peace-loving solutions to international problems. They stressed that the policy of nonalignment significantly contributes to efforts toward preserving peace and stability in the world.

They positively assessed the proposals to the two superpowers by six heads of state to ban nuclear tests, and their ideas for establishing a system for controlling such tests.

The two prime ministers underlined the significance of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe. They expressed the conviction that favorable results would be achieved if all participants showed good will, which would have a positive significance for the CSCE process.

The two sides expressed an interest in starting from the same principles, eliminating without delay all hotbeds of crisis which dangerously burden the international situation.

Both sides expressed concern with the lack of solution to the Cyprus crisis, which threatens peace and security in the region. They agreed that an end to the military occupation of a part of the island, the withdrawal of all foreign troops, respect for independence, territorial integrity, sovereignty, unity, and nonaligned status of the Republic of Cyprus is in accordance with particular UN resolutions and presents the only solid basis for a just and lasting solution of the problem. They also gave their support to the efforts of the UN secretary general to find a just and lasting solution to the Cyprus problem.

They expressed great concern with the development of the situation in the Middle East and the Mediterranean. They also expressed their disagreement with threats of force against independent and sovereign countries. The two sides are in favor of Israel's withdrawal from all Arab territories occupied in 1967, the realization of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to their own state, the recognition of the PLO as the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, as well as the right of all states in this region to independence, security, and development.

At the same time it was pointed out that the two sides condemned terrorism in any place and in any form. Terrorism threatens innocent lives and is an unacceptable method in international relations.

They expressed their support for a just and urgent tackling of all other hotbeds of crisis and conflicts in a peace-loving manner, taking into consideration the interests of the countries concerned, as well as strict respect for the UN declarations, principles, and relevant decisions.

Great attention was devoted in the talks to international economic problems. It was judged that the difficult economic situation in the world and particularly the unfavorable position of the developing countries is a source of international tension and instability. They underlined the significance of a concrete and constructive resumption of negotiations for finding a global solution for the problems of development, including the problems of debts.

They stressed the indispensable role and significance of the UN in the struggle for peace and security in the world, the independent development of all countries, and the promotion of comprehensive and equitable international cooperation.

The two heads of government expressed the conviction that the visit by Andreas Papandreou, prime minister of the Government of the Greek Republic, to the SFRY and the exhaustive talks held in an open and friendly atmosphere, accompanied with mutual respect, will significantly contribute to efforts toward further development of Yugoslav-Greek relations and comprehensive good-neighborly cooperation.

Andreas Papandreou, prime minister of the Government of the Greek Republic, invited the President of the Federal Executive Council to visit Greece. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

MIKULIC ENDORSED FOR EXECUTIVE COUNCIL PRESIDENT

SAWPY Federal Conference

LD170006 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1252 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Jan (TANJUG) -- The Presidium of the SAWPY Federal Conference today gave its support to the initiative of the SFRY Presidency that Branko Mikulic should be proposed as a candidate for president of the Federal Executive Council. The Presidium discussed a report by the SAWP republican and provincial conferences which also gave their support to this proposal. At the session, the candidacy of Mikulic was also supported by representatives of the Federation of Veterans Associations of Yugoslavia, the league of Socialist Youth, the Confederation of Trade Unions, and Yugoslav People's Army.

As Aleksandar Grlickov, president of the SAWPY Federal Conference, said in the preliminary procedure of proposing candidates in the Socialist Alliance, no other candidate has been registered for the president of the Federal Executive Council. The report by the Presidium of the Federal Conference will be sent to the SFRY Presidency, which according to the constitution decides who chooses members of the new government.

Serbian SAWP Endorsement

LD141841 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1415 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] Belgrade, 14 Jan (TANJUG) -- The Presidium of the Serbian SAWP Republican Conference at today's session established that the signatories of the social compact on the cadre policy in the Socialist Republic of Serbia agreed to register Branko Mikulic as a possible candidate for president of the Federal Executive Council. On this basis the Presidium is said to have agreed with the initiative proposal by the SFRY Presidency that Mikulic should be put forward as a candidate for the president of the Federal Executive Council.

A report on the initiative of the SFRY Presidency and consultations in the Socialist Republic of Serbia was submitted by Vitomir Petkovic, chairman of the Commission for Cadre Policy of the Serbian SAWP Republican Conference Presidium.

Since we are all very well-acquainted with the biography of Branko Mikulic's work and political life, on the basis of which we can expect him to carry out the responsible job for which he is being proposed successfully, I believe, Petkovic concluded, that it is not necessary to discuss it in detail at a session of our Presidium.

REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON DIZDAREVIC VISIT TO MOSCOW

For Soviet and Yugoslav materials on the visit to Moscow by Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and his delegation, including their talks with Eduard Shevardnadze, Soviet foreign minister, and Andrey Gromyko, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, see the East Europe section of the 9 January Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.